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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1851.

FIRE.—This morning at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the wooden Stable in the rear of the Cape Fear Bank, threatening in the furious manner in which it broke out in the midst of a number of old wooden warehouses, stables, &c., all as dry as tinder boxes, to produce a serious conflagration. But by the admirable management of the Fire Department, the cool, prompt and efficient assistance of the crowd, it was confined to the single building in which it originated. We but speak the universal sentiment when we congratulate our citizens on having a Fire Department well managed, with their Engines in first rate order for immediate use, and an ample supply of water in the Public Reservoirs. Much property was saved from destruction to-day by their means, than all the cost of the Engines, Reservoirs, and Water Works. Yet how little do we ordinarily think of these!

Is not this be a warning to property-holders in that Square, to follow the example of Mr. McKethan and Mr. Benbow, by removing their wooden houses, and building brick?

It is not known how the fire originated. It broke out in the upper story, among the [illegible] (new oats.)

CAPE FEAR RIVER NAVIGATION.—We learn that 250 Germans have left New York for this place, a part of 500 who have been engaged to work on the Cape Fear and Deep River.

MR. WEBSTER.—The report of the accepted resignation of Mr. Webster of his seat in the Cabinet, is positively contradicted, by the N. Y. Commercial, Mr. Webster's own express authority, declaring that there is no truth whatever in the story. And by the National Intelligencer, also on Mr. Webster's authority. The Intelligencer adds,—

"Mr. Webster's health is now perfectly restored—better than it has been for a long time—and he naturally looks forward with pleasure to that period of the year in which he has been for several years, visiting a distressing catarrh, or the disease which is commonly called in England and in this country the *hay fever*. This usually subsides, and comes on in August. He suffered much last year from the necessity of spending the hottest part of the year in the Senate, and until he took the chair of the Department of State, which did not leave until some time after Congress had adjourned. He hopes by change of climate to mitigate, if not avert, the attack of his unwelcome visitor the present season. Some of his medical friends have advised a sea voyage, and others a visit to the medicinal springs in the Alleghanies of Western Virginia. Mr. Webster has doubtless said to himself that he should finally conclude to adopt the former course, it would probably lead to the necessity of his leaving the Department. This, we believe, states the whole truth in regard to the honorable Secretary's resignation; and this it is, we presume, out of which has sprung the rumor of his resignation."

MR. WEBSTER'S LOST.—The Washington Union announces Mr. Webster's (reported) resignation with manifest delight. In an article of a column, it announces the resignation as only the fulfillment of what it had long and prophesied months ago.

Nothing for granted therefore, the truth of the report—"the wish was father to the fact"—it indulges in much speculation as to the cause and effect of the resignation. It says, too, it had long since known, for, from the solemnity and sagacity so characteristic of the immortal Pickwick, it announces, that Mr. Webster is about to run for President either in opposition to Mr. Fillmore, or as Mr. Fillmore's candidate! Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson had known all this for months! What wonderful foresight!

But what a damper to the Union's hopes and distinction in the prophetical way, must have been the Intelligencer's authoritative denial of the report! All its claims to unusual sagacity and great political foresight are suddenly blighted, and instead of being a seer, it has rendered itself ridiculous by attaching any importance to the baseless speculations of a Washington letter writer.

MISREPRESENTATION.—The Goldsboro' Patriot, in its violent attacks upon Mr. Stanly, seems to have very little care as to the matter or the manner of its articles. In its issue of the 15th, we find a long article, in which Mr. Stanly is first abused as an unconditional submissionist, and then in the same paragraph as wishing to go to war to repel the aggressions of the North in case they are persisted in. The Patriot says:

"Who that has heard Mr. Stanly, as he stumps it throughout this District, has not been shocked with his wild, kingly notions? He boldly, madly asserts that the Union of these States must be a Union to the end of time, regardless of all infractions of the Constitution, regardless of all agressions, by one party, on the rights of the other."

The same paragraph is thus continued:

"He wantonly asserts that an oppressed member of this Confederacy, has no means of redress for the wrongs inflicted on it, but a resort to the equivocal contest of anarchy and rebellion."

And again in the same article:

"Mr. Stanly holds out to them the gloomy prospect of degrading and bloody rebellion, in the event of intolerable oppression!"

How do these declarations correspond? First, we are told that Mr. Stanly will submit to all aggressions, and that no matter what those aggressions are, he says the Union must last to the "end of time." In the very next sentence it represents Mr. Stanly as pointing out *war* and *rebellion* in case those oppressions are continued! It is by such means as these that the Locofoco press hopes to succeed in the approaching election. How far an election won in such a manner will advance the character of the party we will submit to the public to determine.

MILITARY COURT MARTIAL.—GEN'L TALCOTT CASHIERED.—A high Military Court has recently been in Session in Washington City, its members being among the first in rank and most distinguished in the army, and its object being the trial of Brevet Brig. Gen. George Talcott, Colonel of Ordnance, (the Chief of that Corps,) on charges of Violation of the Regulations of that Department; Wilful Disobedience of Orders of the Secretary of War; and conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman. These charges were preferred by the Secretary of War, and grew out of a contract given through Brevet Col. Huger, for 500 tons of cannon balls, to a Dr. Carmichael, an insolvent citizen of Richmond, Va., who, not having any foundry to make the balls, sold his contract to the Proprietor of the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, for the snug sum of $6,500, which he pocketed. These balls were not wanted, the price paid was too high, and the contract altogether was against the orders of the Secretary, who, having reason to suspect that it had been made, endeavored repeatedly to ferret out its existence, by inquiring of Gen. Talcott, who invariably assured him that there was no such contract. It was contended by the accused that he did not know of the extent of the contract, that he believed the only order given for balls was an inconsiderable one by Col. Huger for the purpose of conducting the usual artillery practice at Fort Monroe. The Court, however, found him guilty on all the charges, and sentenced him *"to be dismissed the service."* The President approved the decision; and added,—

"In reviewing these proceedings the President has seen with regret, and feels constrained to notice, the irregularity and negligence which, throughout the transaction in which they originated, characterized the conduct of Brevet Colonel Huger, commander of the Fort Monroe arsenal. The confidence naturally reposed by him in the head of the corps furnishes undoubtedly some apology for his course, but cannot justify it.

"The President deems it proper, particularly, to express his disapprobation of all private correspondence on official business. Such a practice not only prevents the preservation of a distinct and intelligible record of any transaction, so indispensable in a government where public agents are liable to be frequently changed, but is incompatible with the admitted accountability of every officer employed in the disbursement of public moneys."

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Franklin arrived at New York on Monday last, with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst.

The commercial news is unfavorable. Cotton and Flour had both declined. Cotton had fallen ¼d, with limited demand.

Nothing of importance had transpired in Parliament. The visiters to the Great Exhibition are decreasing. The number on the 1st of July was 57,000.

By the death of the Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, the Protectionist leader of the House of Lords, becomes fourteenth Earl of Derby.

A serious riot had occurred in Liverpool, between the soldiers of the 91st Regiment and the police. Several men were killed, and many severely wounded.

There is no news from France. The President's visit to Poictiers is the leading topic. His speech was expected to be highly conservative in its character. M. de Tocqueville was busily engaged in drawing up reports in favor of a revision of the constitution, which were expected to be presented to the Assembly on the 7th July.

DOCKERY AND CALDWELL.

Extract of a Letter to the Editors from Montgomery County.

Gen. Dockery and Maj. Caldwell both addressed the people of Montgomery, at Troy, yesterday. Maj. Caldwell's speech was quite a curiosity in its way. Some of the leading articles of his political creed were novel enough; and his whole speech, from one end to the other, was made up of the smallest kind of sophistry, the merest quibbling and evasion. Much of his speech was a direct insult to the intelligence of his audience. He is certainly one of the greatest political humbugs that has visited this section of country for some time past. His attempts at gulling the people are awful. He has undoubtedly some talent and a good deal of tact and ingenuity, but is a very unfair and not over scrupulous debater. He avowed himself believing in the right of Secession, and that a State had the right of judging what degree of oppression would amount to a sufficient cause for her to withdraw from the Union, and of the time and manner: that sovereignty is indivisible: that we owe no allegiance to the General Government: that the right to Secede is one of the reserved rights not delegated to the General Government: that the General Government is not sovereign: that sovereignty is only inherent in and *remains with* the people: that the framers of the Constitution were very guarded in their phraseology in defining treason, in saying that treason should consist in levying war against the *United States*, not the *Constitution*. And a great deal more of such silly stuff, in the same strain.

But, unfortunately for the reputation of Maj. Caldwell as a statesman and politician, he in these matters is at direct issue with such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, vide the able address of the Hon. B. G. Shields, declining the Democratic nomination for Governor of Alabama. Mr. Dockery read an extract from Gen. Jackson's Proclamation, issued in the days of South Carolina Nullification, which was an effectual reply to all the Major had advanced on the subject of State's rights, Secession, &c. This was rather an unkind cut of Dockery, to call up from the tomb of the Capulets this old document of the canonized Saint of Democracy, at such a time, to disturb the feelings of the few Locos present, who once delighted to do the old hero honor, and believed in his infallibility, while they were contemplating the new creed of Locofocoism offered for their consideration by the Major. It was about as welcome a visitant, at this time, as were the ghosts of the slain at the banquet of Macbeth.

The Major is evidently of the South Carolina school of politicians, fully indoctrinated.

I do not pretend to give his words, but the substance of what he said.

To give you an idea of his candor and fairness, I will mention one instance.—Gen. Dockery charged upon him that as evidence of his being a Disunionist in the broadest and fullest sense of that term, he has declared in a Southern rights meeting in Charlotte, when called upon for a speech,—that others might speak if they chose, that for *himself he had no speech to make, he was for action, immediate action, and that* NOW. In reply to this, Caldwell said that *he never used* those words in that meeting *with* the *meaning* that General Dockery attached to them; that he only meant such action as he was then engaged in. But this plea won't do, for that was the very thing which the meeting then wished him to do. Gen. Dockery told the audience that he gave the words used by the Major, and it was for them to interpret the meaning.

I am glad to have it in my power to assure you on the best authority that Montgomery is right side up, and no mistake. Her gallant and patriotic Whigs are not of the stamp that desert their standard in the hour of peril. Being most of them intelligent and reading men, they are not to be gulled by specious arguments of disappointed and ambitious office seekers, politicians whose motto is rule or ruin. They think and act for themselves. In this contest they will stand to their arms, and on the day of election be found at their post battling for the Constitution and the Union. The contest in this District has narrowed down to Union or Disunion. This is the point at issue, and on this will the battle be fought. The Whigs of Stanly too, I learn from the most reliable source, are all ready cocked and primed for the contest. No doubtfulness in her. Disunion or Secession meets with no favor among her patriotic citizens.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Locofocos in this State say that the Administration is hostile to the South, and that Mr. Fillmore is in league with the abolitionists. In Kentucky they seem to think otherwise. There, the Democratic candidate for Governor is strongly in favor of the Compromise, and declares that the General Government, "although managed by Whigs, is conducted upon strictly *Democratic* principles." According to this, an Administration conducted on Democratic principles is hostile to the South and in league with the abolitionists. Not very far from the truth, when we recollect, that the Wilmot Proviso was proposed by a Democrat, passed by a Democratic Congress, and signed by a Democratic President!

NEUSE RIVER BRIDGE.—We are glad to learn from the Goldsborough Republican, that the work of raising a new bridge over the Neuse near that town, in place of the one burnt, has been commenced, and the cars are expected to pass over it before the 1st of August. Prompt and energetic.

Gov. Graham and Lady, we understand, arrived in Hillsborough on Sunday last. *Raleigh Star.*

THE RIGHT TO SECEDE.—Since they have found it unpopular, Messrs. Caldwell and Ruffin deny that they advocate a right to secede "at pleasure." Now, they say, a State can only secede for "adequate cause." Yet the same gentlemen contend that the right of secession is a sovereign right never surrendered to the General Government.

Now how can this be? The right to secede is a sovereign right. Yet it cannot be exercised at the pleasure of the sovereignty, but only for "adequate cause"! A very singular sort of sovereignty, this!

OHIO.—The Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, the Whig Candidate for Governor of Ohio, has commenced the campaign. In his first speech, we find the following patriotic sentiments in reference to the differences between the North and South. He says:

"While we must exact from all others a faithful observance of the requirements of the Constitution, we must ourselves be equally ready and willing to respect all the rights that are secured to them by that instrument. It is only by the observance of this rule, on all sides and in all parts of the country, that we can hope to get on and preserve our national existence."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—We hope that our readers will bear with us whilst we recur so frequently, and so much at length, to the condition of parties and party men in Pennsylvania. That State is one of the great battle fields, not only of parties but of the Union, and a systematic attempt has been made by the Locofocos to misrepresent its condition. It is our duty to let the truth be known. This we have endeavored to do, taking as our authority the Philadelphia North American, one of the most respectable and ably conducted papers in the country.

From this paper we have shown, that, notwithstanding all the boasted claims to "*National*" Democracy, set up by the party, and notwithstanding all the "resolutions which no Southern man can object to," which the Locofoco Conventions adopt, the fact is indisputable, that Bigler, the Locofoco candidate of those Conventions for Governor, voted for the law to refuse the jails of Pennsylvania for the confinement of fugitives; and was the first man in the Senate in 1847 to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. We have shown, that whilst he is puffed as frank and candid, and true in his friendship for the South, he utterly refuses, either to answer himself, or to authorize any one to answer for him, the oft-repeated question, "Whether he is in favor of the Fugitive law, as it now stands, without modification or amendment?" And "whether he now repudiates his votes for the Wilmot Proviso, and for the law refusing the jails?" To these questions, though repeatedly challenged, he stands *mute*. Whilst the Pennsylvanian, his chief friend in Philadelphia, (where the Constitutional rights of the South are fully admitted,) goes for him as sustaining those rights, and the papers in the interior, where Free Soilism predominates, claim him as a free soiler. Hear the Potter county "Union," for instance, of the 27th June, which says,—

"Gov. Johnston is leagued with Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, and John J. Crittenden, and *all the great champions of the Fugitive Slave Law.*"

And while this Pennsylvania Locofoco Free Soil paper is denouncing Fillmore, and Webster, as champions of this great Southern measure, the North Carolina Locofocos, papers and candidates, are equally loud-mouthed in denouncing them as abolitionists! It is a deliberate system of fraud and deception, both there and here.

A later North American than those we have heretofore quoted from, thus draws the parallel between Locofoco profession and Locofoco practice—and the picture will serve for this region as well as for that:—

"The Pennsylvanian has, a thousand times over, denounced the Wilmot proviso as unconstitutional and aggressive upon the South; and yet Col. Bigler voted for it in terms. Now which are we to believe, the paper which claims Col. Bigler to be conservative, or his own vote, which utterly denies it, according to the Pennsylvanian's views of Conservatism. Our cotemporary alleges that the repeal of the "obstruction law" is necessary for the protection of Southern rights and in fulfilment of a constitutional duty. Yet Col. Bigler voted emphatically in favor of the act of 1847, without reservation of any kind. Now which are we to credit, the paper which claims Col. Bigler as the friend of the South and the Constitution, or his own vote, which repudiates the assumption?

The Pennsylvanian declares the fugitive slave law to be the safeguard of the Union; and when we ask Col. Bigler whether he is in favor of that law "as it now stands, without modification or amendment," he is silent and refuses to answer. Thus we have the organ and the candidate in direct opposition to each other; and yet the Pennsylvanian dares to invoke the support of this community for a man who has not the courage to avow himself candidly, or the integrity to rest upon the merits of positive opinions. We can tell the Pennsylvanian that these efforts to deceive are already reacting and that misguided men in its party who scorn such tricks, are determined to express their resentment and indignation in a form which will be effectually felt at the polls. They see not only the evidences of a deliberate fraud such as was practised in the election of Mr. Polk, but they see also the formation of a coalition which may again threaten the peace of the country, and which is calculated to exasperate the South more deeply than the combinations between the Abolitionists and Democrats in all the other States. What name is there so well known and so sternly marked throughout the whole South as that of David Wilmot? And yet this is the man with whom the Pennsylvanian and Col. Bigler have now fraternized; who was associated as a leading spirit in their Harrisburg Convention, at which he gave in his adhesion to the candidates, while he denounced the resolutions, and who is now treated with so much consideration for the sake of his Abolition followers, that the Pennsylvanian dares not utter one syllable in his disparagement, and was silent as the grave when he was cheered by the convention at the expense of a "National" Democrat, who was hissed down for charging that Wilmot had supported Mr. Van Buren.

Our contemporary may prate till doomsday of its *National* (?) Democracy, and of the devotion of its followers to the Union; but when we see it and them confederating with those whom it denounces as the worst enemies of the Constitution for the spoils of office, and at the hazard of re-opening sectional agitation, the country will believe that their professions, like their principles, are regulated by the most venal and the most contemptible considerations."

SENATOR KING ON THE COMPROMISE.—Hon. Wm. R. King replies at length to a letter asking his opinion upon the Compromise. He takes up each separate measure, objects to particular portions of some of the bills, but he re-affirms his opinion heretofore expressed, "that the people of the South could with honor, and under these circumstances, *should*, acquiesce in what had been done." Upon the subject of secession, he says:

"I am not, however, prepared to admit that the States possess either the constitutional or reserved right to secede from the Union."

This is Democracy in a new phase. At the North, according to the *Southern* Locofoco papers, all Democrats are enthusiastic in favor of the Compromise. In this State they are all opposed to it and claim the right to secede as clear and unquestionable, though they are willing to "acquiesce." In South Carolina they call the Compromise all sorts of names and those who "acquiesce" Federal Whigs. And now, here is Senator King, who calls himself a "State's Rights Jeffersonian Democrat" denies the right to secede, and says he looks upon "the good old Democratic party as the true party of the Union"! We should like to know where that party is to be found. Perhaps Barnum can hunt it up.

The bids for the Wilmington and Manchester Bonds ($300,000) were opened in New York on Thursday afternoon. The number of Bonds bid for was $521,000. The following were the successful bidders:

E. W. Charles, Darlington, S. C.	5a100	
H. Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.	5a100	
N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C.	5a100	
Alfred Smith, Wilmington, N. C.	10a100	
Eli Gregg, Mars Bluff, S. C.	15a100	
G. J. W. McCall, Darlington, S. C.	13a100	
James S. Gibson, Darlington, S. C.	10a 98	
R. Rogers, Black Creek, S. C.	8a 98½	
John A. Rogers, Black Creek, S. C.	3a 95½	
D. Rees Gregg, Mars Bluff, S. C.	2a 95½	
James Maultsby, Whiteville, N. C.	10a 95	
Gilbert Potter, Wilmington, N. C.	5a 94	
Edward Kidder, do.	5a 94	
John A. Taylor, do.	5a 94	
H. M. Baldwin, Whiteville, N. C.	3a 94	
Calvin Haynes, do.	3a 92	
DeRosset & Brown, Wilmington, N. C.	5a 92	
Edmund Clark, Cleveland, Ohio,	10a 91½	
Corcoran & Riggs, Washington,	25a 90-65	
" "	25a 90-45	
" "	25a 90-20	
" "	20a 90	
Chubb, Schenck & Co. "	10a 90-55	
" "	10a 90-05	
E. S. Whelen & Co., Philad.	5a 90-25	
Thomas McKenzie, New York,	2a 90-05	
G. I. W. McCall, Darlington, S. C.	12a 90	
A. T. Clark, Tarboro', N. C.	1a 90	
Allen McFarlan, Cheraw, S. C.	20a 90	
M J McCall, Darlington, S. C.	2a 90	
John F. Ervin, "	5a 90	
Wm. Evans, Marion C. H., S. C.	5a 90	
J. A. Maultsby, Whiteville, N. C.	4a 90	
John Dawson, Wilmington, N. C.	5a 90	
R. Wooten, "	2a 90	
In all	300	

In addition to the above, there were 221 bonds bid for, 211 at from 80 to 90, mostly near latter price, and 10 at or under 80.

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS.—The amount of importations of Dry Goods into the port of New York, for the month of June, was $3,430,788. In June 1850, $2,008,570; and in June 1849, $1,615,001.

Lieut. Col. Henry R. Craig, of Pennsylvania, becomes Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, vice Talcott, dismissed.

The Nelson Tragedy.—The last Lynchburg Virginian has the following:

Our information from Nelson C. H. with regard to Williams and Hill, is, that the former is entirely out of danger, and the latter improving, with a fair prospect of recovery.

Disunion Papers.—The Marion (S. C.) Star, speaking of the State of feeling in North Carolina on secession remarks that "there are only two [newspapers] in all the State that are avowedly for disunion—the Raleigh Standard and the Hornet's Nest." *Greensborough Patriot.*

CHARLESTON, July 12.

Health of the Honorable Wm. C. Preston.—The Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian announces that Hon. Wm. C. Preston, while on a visit to Fairfield district, had been struck by paralysis, and partially prostrated. His left leg and arm were affected, but his speech and vision were not impaired.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered:

PEARSON, J. In Stafford v. Newsom, from Stanly; motion for re-taxing the costs to be allowed. Also, in Ray v. Ray, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court. Also, in Biggs v. Ferrell, from Martin, reversing the judgment in the Superior Court, and directing a non-suit. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Smith v. Bryan, from Bladen, ordering a *venire de novo*. Also, in Kitchen v. Herring, in equity, from New Hanover, directing a decree for the plaintiff. Also, in Motley v. Motley, in equity, from Stanly, directing the report of the Master to be reformed. Also, in Peppin v. Allison, from Martin, directing a reference to reform the report. Also, Dickinson to use of Bynum v. Jones, from Wayne, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Meadows v. Smith, from Jones, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Powers, from Stokes, declaring that there must be a *venire de novo*. Also, in Dalton v. Dalton, in equity, from Stokes, directing the injunction to be made perpetual and the costs to be paid by defendant Christina. Also, in Jones v. Simmons, in equity, from Halifax, directing a reference. Also, in Mabry v. Bradley, in equity, from Halifax, directing a reference.—Also, in Pitt v. Albritton, from Pitt, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Pitt v. Petteway, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Judge v. Houston, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Dickson, Mallory & Co. v. Jordan, affirming the judgment. Also, State *ex rel.* Britt v. Cook, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ferebee v. Baxter, from Currituck, affirming the judgment.

NASH, J. In Huntley v. Waddill, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Walters v. Walters, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Arey v. Stephenson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Floyd v. Taylor, from Rockingham, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, *Doe ex dem* Price v. Osburn, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pearce v. Blackwell, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ringgold v. McGowans, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Williams v. Davis, from Warren, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moore v. Hyman, from Martin, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Stringer v. Burcham, from Carteret, judgment affirmed. Also, in Fitzgerald v. Patterson, in equity, from Caswell, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account.—*Raleigh Register.*

The intelligence by the Franklin of the condition of the crops on the other side, and a consequent decline in the prices of grain, has completely removed the expectation that a rise in these products will take place this season, so as to encourage any large shipments from this country. The potato crop in Ireland is particularly favorable, which will affect the demand for Indian Corn to a material extent.

The Cotton market is steadily declining, under the confident expectation of a large crop on this side and a full supply remaining on hand from the previous year. We observe that the pressure of goods for shipment was so great at Havre for the Franklin, that she could not bring all that was offered.—*N. Y. Express Monday last.*

Exciting Case.—A child convicted of Murder in the first degree.—We mentioned some days since the fact of the trial at Baltimore of a black boy George Long, (only 8 years of age) for the murder of the child of one John Rumpf. The Baltimore papers of Friday state that the Jury on Thursday rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The jury stated that it was their desire to accompany the verdict with a unanimous recommendation to the Governor to commute the punishment of the prisoner to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. They stood during the whole time they were out eleven for murder in the first degree, and one for murder in the second degree. The Baltimore American says:

"The verdict will meet with the general approbation of the community as the only proper one which could be rendered in this singular and most unparalleled case, the first, we believe, which has ever occurred in Maryland, of a child of his age being the subject of a capital conviction. The boy prisoner heard the verdict rendered against him without the least perceptible emotion, though there was no doubt he fully understood its purport."

Extract from a letter dated—

FREYBURG, Switz., June 22, 1851.

"I have been reading Mr. Webster's speech at Buffalo and those delivered by him at the celebration of the opening of the Erie rail road. To appreciate them properly you should be as I am, four thousand miles away from the land of the "*Free*." I felt every drop of American blood within me thrill as I read them and wished that I had the power of transporting here every fanatical disunionist—whether abolitionist of the North or secessionist of the South—that they might mark the contrast between our own and other lands; and having read and re-read the patriotic words of that mighty man—return to blush that they could ever have entertained one traitorous thought against such a country.

[There is something in the above that throws a fresh glory around Mr. Webster's patriotism. Far away from his native land—removed from the immediate influence of any other motive than a yearning love of home, Mr. Webster's speeches must have been to the patriotic writer of the above, like rivers of oil and gladness. *New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A Mrs. Phillips, living near Vandalia, Indiana, had twin children about eighteen months since, and about three weeks since gave birth to five more, all alive and kicking.

Modern method of dying for love.—Turning red hair into black.—*Punch.*

COMMUNICATION.

ROBESON COUNTY, July 1851.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: The seventy-fifth Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by an immense concourse of the citizens of Lumber Bridge and vicinity, with extreme delight and admirable eclat, blended with an indubitable evidence of an unusual spirit of patriotism, and tinctured with exalted enthusiasm. The Independent Company of Lumber Bridge having formed a procession, which, moving in view, displayed a magnificent spectacle. Having marched through the principal avenues, they proceeded towards the edifice set apart for the occasion, in which the assemblage convened. After an able and eloquent Prayer, applicable to the occasion, by Mr. A. Davis, the National Declaration was read in a distinct, expressive and deliberate tone, by Mr. M. N. McKinnon. Then arose the Orator of the day, Mr. J. C. McNair, who addressed the audience with an eloquent Oration, replete with those explicit, pure and patriotic sentiments, which will ever be warmly cherished by every true-hearted American present, of which the entire audience, apparently, seemed to be composed. He reminded them in his stirring appeals, of the uncertainty of the times—that "in time of peace they should prepare for war"—that although the demon of destruction is at work, that although the murmurings of those murky clouds of fanaticism and nullification, which darken and confuse our Northern and Southern horizons, may become heavier and heavier—yet he warned them to cherish a stronger attachment to, and love for, the Union and that State which should occupy the highest rank in our "heart of hearts"—Southern North Carolina; which, regardless of the conduct of her sister emulators, should maintain a still stronger attachment and love for that lovely banner, upon whose undulating folds are fixed that thrilling, all-powerful word, Union: lest the voice of patriotism should for a moment cease, and the grating voice of discordant factions would cause the exclamation, "Mene, Mene Tekel Upharsin," which might be inscribed upon the ramparts of our country's glory. Then, after the Benediction was pronounced, the procession again formed, and the scene was closed by firing platoons, &c. &c. Never before has this festival day been witnessed here to have passed off with a more marked feeling and delight. Scarcely was there to be seen one who indulged in ridiculous excess of any kind whatever, but every thing passed agreeably and beautifully. Thus may every Anniversary ever be observed!

Bought his Own House.—A gentleman of Boston built a fine house at a great expence, a short distance from that city. It was a splendid residence, but he got tired of it, moved back to the city, and went to an auctioneer to have it disposed of. The auctioneer advertised it in such glowing terms that the owner didn't recognize his own property, and when the day of sale arrived, he sent a friend to bid off at any price, a place that had so many advantages as the auctioneer's advertisement enumerated. The gentleman is now back in his old quarters, and, whenever he thinks of moving, his wife reads him the auctioneer's advertisement.

Greatness of Mind.—"His Lordship said he had a great mind to commit the prisoner." *From an "Irish Blackstone."*

A Case of Conscience.—Dr. B——, of Franklin county, Vermont, tells a good story of a case of conscience that occurred in the course of his practice, several years ago. The wife of a Baptist deacon, (whom, for the purpose of the anecdote, we shall call Mr. Cushman,) dislocated her arm by a fall, and the doctor was sent for, and came, with all convenient dispatch, and put the matter "to rights." Presently, after the operation was over, the lady was seized with a faint turn, and beckoned to her husband for assistance. The deacon was a man slow of motion, slow of speech, and rather slow in point of intellect. He was a stict "temperance man," and conscientious in this and every thing else to the last degree. Being never quite sure that he was "right," he naturally feared to "go-ahead." In the present emergency, he went into the room where the doctor was sitting, and addressed him, in a slow and measured tone, as follows: "Doctor B., you are doubtless aware of the principles which Mrs. Cushman and myself profess in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks in any form whatever. Now, doctor, I wish to put it to your conscience as a Christian physician, whether it would be in any manner culpable, in case Mrs. Cushman were afflicted with faintness, if I should so far deviate from our habitual rule as to *hold a bottle of camphor to Mrs. Cushman's nose?*" The doctor rushed into the lady's apartment and found his patient had not waited the issue of the deacon's casuistry, but had fairly "gone off" in a fainting fit. "The devil take your conscience!" said the doctor, half angry and half inclined to "go off" himself in a fit of laughter. "The devil take your doubts, sir—in a case like this one scruple of *camphor* is worth twenty scruples of conscience."—*Boston Post.*

DIED,

At Palo Alto, Onslow County, on the 9th inst., I. B. SANDERS, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 22. Mr. Sanders was a graduate of our University of the class of 1849, and was just entering upon life in the practice of an honorable profession, with fair prospects, when he was cut down, leaving his aged parents childless.

In Raleigh, on the 9th instant, SHERWOOD, son of Francis P. Haywood, aged 8 years.

On the 15th of June, near Madison, Rockingham county, in the 31st year of his age, BENJ. W. AIKEN, Esq.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 13—Schrs. Radiant and Mary Abigail from Shallotte. 16—Bark Sophia from Boston, Brigs Caroline from Boston, Susannah from N. York; Schrs. Ann Elizabeth from Baltimore, C. D. Ellis and R. W. Brown from New York, Wm. Leecraft from Little River.

EXTRACT FROM THE

4th of July Oration

OF

HENRY W. MILLER, ESQ.

AT RALEIGH.

On the 14th of May 1787, the Convention assembled in Philadelphia. It was composed of the wisest statesmen of the age. WASHINGTON was selected to preside over its deliberations. *Hamilton, Morris, Randolph, Madison, Wythe, Davie, Rutledge*, the *Pinkneys*, and other great spirits, were there!—They felt the responsibility of their position. The eyes of the whole world were upon them; the friends of Free Government looking to their deliberations with anxious hope; the advocates of the Divine Right of Kings looking for their failure, their discomfiture, their disgrace! They well knew the magnitude of the work they were called to perform. They had the experience of the past before them. They had learned the wants of their People. They saw the defects of that system which they had assembled to reform. The result of their patriotic labours and noble concessions WAS OUR PRESENT CONSTITUTION, *a master piece of wisdom*, a monument more durable than brass, to the patriotism and sagacity of those who adopted, as well as those who framed it. It was the offspring of compromise and concession. Nor did its immortal framers, during all their deliberations, ever lose sight of the importance of the UNION. It was a polar star of their labors. WASHINGTON, in the letter addressed by him, in behalf of the Convention to Congress, said "In all our deliberations, we kept steadily in view, that which appeared to us, the greatest interest of every true American, THE CONSOLIDATION OF OUR UNION, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence." Upon its face that Constitution proclaimed that one of the chief objects for which it was "ordained and established" was the formation of "*a more perfect Union.*"

Such, too were the sentiments, in relation to the importance of the Union, which prevailed amongst the People themselves, and also in the State Conventions, even with those who were most hostile to the adoption of the Constitution. *Edmund Randolph* declared, "I hesitate not to say that the most fervent prayer of my soul is, the establishment of a firm, energetic Government—*that the most inveterate curse that can befall us is a dissolution of the Union. I shall therefore cling to the Union as the rock of our salvation.*" "We must all *rise or fall together*," was the language of *John Hancock* in the Massachusetts Convention. "UNITED we are *strong*—DIVIDED *we fall*," exclaimed that great man and noble patriot, *John Marshall*, in the Convention of Virginia. The leading men of all the States uttered the same sentiment. In the South Carolina Convention, *Charles Cotesworth Pinkney* declared, "Our freedom and independence arose from our UNION: and without it we could be neither free nor independent."

Under that Constitution, thus ordained, and established "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," our Country has continued to grow in prosperity and power for upwards of sixty years, meeting all the perils of domestic dissension and dangers of foreign wars, with a success unsurpassed in the annals of human government. If the principles of that Constitution be properly observed and adhered to, our prosperity will continue to increase, our resources as a nation will be yet more fully developed, and that Union, which is inseparable from the preservation of our Freedom and Independence, will become more and more endeared in the hearts of our People!

But, my Fellow Citizens, we cannot close our eyes to the dangers which threaten that Constitution and Union. We should be unworthy the fame of our ancestors, untrue to ourselves, and faithless to those who are to come after us, if we were to remain any longer careless and unconcerned spectators of the movements which are going around us. As men, as Americans, we should prepare to meet the approaching crisis, and resolve, to plant ourselves upon what, as patriots we believe to be right, and leave the consequences to that Power which has never yet forsaken our County in the hours of its greatest peril!

We cannot disguise the fact, it has come upon us in all its hideousness, that the spirit of faction and of a lawless fanaticism is exerting itself, with unceasing zeal and daring boldness, to overthrow our Constitution, and break up the deep foundations of our Union. In one section, it exhibits itself in reckless attacks upon a domestic institution over which it has no rightful control. In justification of its fell purposes, it appeals to a "higher law" than the Constitution, and laws of the Country, which it assails with the spirit of a demon. It would, to accomplish its purposes, trample in the dust every fraternal impulse, all decency and order, every holy precept of charity and religion! If the patriotic and conservative men at the North, who are breasting this storm, should fail in their exertions to secure a faithful observance of the recent Acts of Congress, by which the provisions of the Constitution for the protection of our property were intended to be enforced: if they should be finally driven back and overwhelmed, and fanaticism should so far gain the ascendancy, as to force itself again into the Halls of our National Legislature, and appealing to its "*higher law*" strike from the Statute Book that enactment, by which our property is protected from plunder, there will be no hope left that the Constitution will be preserved and the Union perpetuated! Go on then, noble men! in your exertions to stem that torrent which threatens to sweep over, and bear down, with resistless fury, the noblest monuments of human wisdom! Generations, yet unborn, will rise up to bless your names, and "snatch from your ashes" the fire of the loftiest patriotism!

But whilst we loathe and condemn that spirit of lawlessness and fanaticism which prevails in other sections, let us not be blinded to the dangers nearer home, which threaten our Institutions.

The doctrine, that a State has the right peaceably to withdraw from the Union, whenever in Convention she may decide so to do, is, in my humble judgment, repugnant to the Constitution, at war with the theory of our Government, and if established, will lead to the overthrow of our Republican system, and a consequent destruction of our Independence and Liberties.

It is not my purpose to attempt an elaborate argument to make good these positions. Had I the ability so to do, time and the occasion would not permit. But there are some reflections which it may behoove us not to overlook or disregard, and whilst considering them, it will be my desire to refrain from harsh or unkind expressions. I shall nevertheless speak with the candor of one, who feels that the day and occasion remind him there is yet a Constitution, which guarantees the privileges of freedom!

To maintain successfully the right of secession, it is necessary to show either that each State has retained her sovereignty, or has a right, at her own will and pleasure, to resume the powers of sovereignty which she originally possessed.

It will be conceded that the most important attributes of sovereignty in a political State or civil society are the right to declare war, to contract alliances, to make treaties, to coin money, to regulate currency and commerce, to punish treason, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, to levy imposts, duties and direct taxes.

These powers are granted, *in express terms*, in the Constitution, to the general government. They cannot be exercised by any one State Government or a number of such governments, without a violation of the Constitution. In addition to this, there are certain express prohibitions, imposed on the respective States. When the People of the several States had ratified the Constitution, a General Government was by that act of ratification created, and vested with certain limited and defined powers, which it had no right to transcend, but in the sphere of which that Government was supreme. This is so declared by the very words of the grant, by the very terms of the Constitution itself. Its language cannot be misunderstood. No cavil or sophistry can evade it. He who runs may read. It speaks out in bold terms, without hesitancy, without equivocation. THIS CONSTITUTION *and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof*, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority af the United States, SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND, *and the Judges* in every State be bound thereby, *anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

This was what the People of the several States agreed to and declared when they ratified that Constitution. It is a part of the written grant by which they ceded certain powers to the General Government. "The Constitution, the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, *are the supreme law of the land!*"

The Judges of each State are bound by the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, *whatever may be their State laws or State Constitution.* They are required to aver their determination to sustain that Constitution, and carry out those laws and treaties, under the solemn obligations of an oath. The most important officers in each State, even Legislators, are required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. It is their duty to see whether a measure of legislation, which may be proposed, be in violation of that Instrument, and if it be, they cannot proceed to its completion as a law, however wise its provisions, or necessary for the welfare and protection of the particular State.

Treason is considered the highest crime which can be committed against society. It strikes at its foundation. It aims at the destruction not of one or a few, but all who compose the State. It is a blow at the sovereignty of the State. The power to punish this offence then must be the highest attribute of sovereignty. It has been surrendered to the General Government. No State has the right to define or punish treason.

It is absurd to say that a political society, which has surrendered such high and important powers as those granted by the People of the several States, in the Constitution, to Congress, is still sovereign and supreme. That each State has rights, no one can deny. The Government of the United States is a limited government, and all those powers are granted and reserved to the States respectively or to the People. Whilst it would be unwise and dangerous to liberty to suffer the General Government to go beyond the sphere of its own powers and encroach on the rights of the States, so too would it be dangerous to the stability of our Republican system and equally as fatal to well regulated government, without which liberty cannot long exist, to concede to each State the right to paralyze at pleasure the arm of the General Government, either by a nullification of its laws, or any of them or by striking from its hand, all those powers, which she voluntarily granted, not for her own benefit alone, but for the welfare, the safety and protection of ALL the States! To allow each State to resume, at pleasure, by act of Convention or otherwise, all those sovereign powers which have been granted to the General Government, would make each State the Judge in her own case. Such a doctrine would throw us back into a condition no better, if not worse, than in the days of the Old Confederation. Even were our Government a compact between the States, as is contended for by some, still would each State have the right to judge for herself? If the States were the parties to such compact, would one State, even in the absence of a common arbiter, have the right to set her judgment up as omnipotent against the voice of all the other States? Is this the nature of mutual compacts? But we are not left in the dark on this point. When the Constitution was established, there was created a common arbiter. The Supreme Court of the United States is there. To that an appeal can be had, and although cases may be imagined which that tribunal cannot reach, yet this is far from proving that in such cases each State has a right to judge and act for herself. What a farce were those enacting, who, in the general Convention at Philadelphia and the several State Conventions, opposed the Constitution upon the ground that the sovereignty of the States would be swallowed up in the powers granted to the General Goverment, if it was then *known and intended* that under the Constitution a single State would still have a right to withdraw from the Union, throw off the allegiance of her citizens to the Constitution of the United States, at any moment when *she* might determine in Convention that interest or necessity required it! If this were so, how absurd were some of the most spendid efforts of that great Orator, Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Convention, and how puerile were the fears of Mason, Gerry, Yates, Lansing, Randolph, and other distinguished men of that day! How immaterial what powers may have been granted the General Government, if each State could at pleasure resume her sovereignty, withdraw from the Union, absolve herself from her just share of the National obligations, deprive the citizens of the other States of those rights which were guaranteed to them within her own limits, by the Constitution which they *all* adopted!

It is known that Mr. Lansing, who was a member of the General Convention, at Philadelphia, from the State of New York opposed the Constitution with much zeal in that body, on the ground that too much power was granted to the General Government; that under it there would be no security for the remnant of sovereignty which was left the States.

He became subsequently a member of the New York State Convention, and when the question on the ratification of the Constitution was pending, proposed a "*conditional*" adoption of that Instrument, which was rejected. He subsequently moved the adoption of a Resolution "*reserving* to the State of New York, the right to *withdraw from the Union*, after a certain number of years, unless amendments to the Constitution should be agreed on." This proposition also was rejected.

There can be found in the writings of Alexander Hamilton recently published by Congress, a correspondence between him and Mr. Madison, which throws much light on this very movement in the New York Convention, and is most conclusive against this doctrine.

Mr. Hamilton writes to Mr. Madison of date July 8, 1788, stating that in the New York Convention the opponents of the Constitution "had proposed amendments, and insisted upon the condition, that if they are not adopted within a limited time, *the State should be at liberty to withdraw from the Union.*" In a subsequent letter, written during the same month, he said, "the qualification sought to be attached to the adoption of the Constitution, *was the reservation of a right to secede*, in case the amendments proposed should not be adopted in a given time." There is no doubt he referred to the proposition of Mr. Lansing. The reply of Mr. Madison is clear and emphatic. "My opinion," said he, "is, *that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on, under the form of the Constitution, within a certain time, is a conditional ratification, that it does not make New York a member of the New Union*, and consequently that she could not be received on that plan. *Compacts must be reciprocal*; this principle would not in such a case be preserved. *The Constitution requires an adoption in toto, and forever.—It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective, as an adoption of some of the articles only.* In short any condition whatever must vitiate the ratification.—What the new Congress, under the power to admit new States, may be able and disposed to do in such a case, I do not inquire, as it is not the material point at present. *The idea of reserving a right to withdraw was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself abandoned as worse than a rejection!*"

Such was the opinion of James Madison, the leading member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and one who contributed, perhaps, more than any other of the great men of that day, towards securing its ratification by the People of the several States. His speeches in the Virginia Convention, and his able productions in its defence, prove that he had studied profoundly, and understood well its provisions and the principles upon which it was based. "A reservation of a right to withdraw is a conditional ratification and does not make the State so ratifying it a member of the Union! Such an idea was abandoned as worse than a rejection!" Could language be plainer or more emphatic?

The inquiry naturally arises, why should they have sought to *reserve such a right in express terms*, if it already existed, as independent of or paramount to the Constitution, or inherent in the theory of the Government? If such a right existed without any express reservation, surely it could not have escaped the profound sagacity of Mr. Madison and his known sincerity would have induced him to declare the fact, instead of insisting upon the absurd position (if the right did so exist) that to make it an express condition would have excluded the State from the Union! It is evident that in Mr. Madison's opinion no such right existed, nor was it his intention to suffer a reservation of any such right to be incorporated in the Constitution, in express terms!

I might proceed to shew the consequences to which the recognition of such a doctrine would lead, how it would place most of the States in the power of one, what embarrassments would be brought on the Nation, what an effect it would have on public credit, how the confidence of Foreign Nations in the stability of our Institutions would be weakened or destroyed, how by the withdrawal of one State, in the event of war, that State might become an inlet to invasion, how one State or a few could deprive the others of important places for National defence acquired by the common blood and treasure, how the States in the interior could be cut off entirely from the commerce of the Ocean, by the withdrawal of a few Atlantic States, how every kind of public property and the public liabilities would become a source of angry quarrel, how broils would be engendered, civil wars follow, conquests succeed, the aggrandizement of some, the impoverishment and subjugation of others!*

*The reader's attention is called to the following extract from the Proclamation of General Jackson against the proceedings of South Carolina, issued Dec. 11, 1832. The "Ordinance" passed by that State claimed the right and threatened to *secede*, if Congress attempted to enforce the Tariff laws within her limits:

"The Constitution of the United States then forms a *government*, not a league, and whether it be formed by compact between the States or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States—they retained all the power they did not grant.—But each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a single nation, *cannot from that period possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break* a league, but *destroys the unity of a nation;* and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation, because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connexion with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence. *Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression;* but to call it a constitutional right is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent on a failure." [*Sta. Man. 2d vol.*, 801.]

Also to the following from his "Nullification Message," transmitted to Congress, Jan. 16, 1833.

"By these various proceedings the State of South Carolina has forced the General Government unavoidably to decide the new and dangerous alternative, of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of the law within its limits or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of withdrawing from the Union. That portion of the people at present exercising the authority of the State, solemnly assert their right to do either, and as solemnly announce their determination to do one or the other. In my opinion both purposes are to be regarded as revolutionary in their character, and subversive of the supremacy of the laws, and the integrity of the Union. The result of each is the same, since a State, in which, by a usurpation of power, the Constitutional authority of the Federal Government is openly defied and set aside, wants only the form to be independent of the Union.—*The right of a people of a single State to absolve themselves at will and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged.*"—[*Ib. page* 817.]

But, my Fellow-Citizens, whatever may be the conflicting views and opinions of men on the principles of our Constitution, and especially in reference to that particular doctrine to which I have referred; however dangerous to our peace and prosperity and repugnant to the Constitution, it may be considered by some, and however necessary to the protection of liberty and consonant with the theory of our Government, it may be regarded by others, yet there is one alarming fact, which it would be weak and criminal in the extreme, to attempt to evade or conceal. The period has arrived so much deprecated by Washington, and his compatriots, when men have begun to calculate the value of this Union! A calculation made, too, by many, with no view to test its virtues, its blessings, its disadvantages or its evils, for the purpose of wholesome reform, without impairing its strength and beauty, but with a preconceived, premeditated, unalterable wish and determination, *if possible*, TO DESTROY IT!

IS THIS UNION WORTH PRESERVING? Never since the formation of human Government, has a more momentous question been presented for the consideration and decision of any People! *Coriolanus* stood before the gates of Rome and demanded the surrender of that proud city. *Alaric*, covered with the spoils of conquest, and flushed with victory, held the flaming sword suspended over her destinies. The tyranny and usurpations of the *Stuarts*, threatening to sweep away every barrier to civil freedom, forced the stout hearts of the English people to demand, even at the hazard of civil bloodshed, security, substantial security, for their political rights. Our own forefathers were called to respond to the issue distinctly made by the "forest born Demosthenes," and his compeers of "liberty or death." The genius of *Bonaparte* swept like a whirlwind over the face of Europe, laying prostrate thrones and dynasties, when governments and princes and people had their very existence suspended upon the decision of moment. Such, aye, *such* events, were but ripples on the ocean of man's destiny, compared with the mountain wave which rises up, in the inquiry, whether this vast structure of human wisdom and Republican freedom is to continue longer the pride and hope of civilization and christianity, or be dashed to pieces and destroyed by the hand of faction and fanaticism!

IS THIS UNION WORTH PRESERVING? Ask yourselves whence came the monuments of National greatness and prosperity which meet the eye on all sides in passing through your Country? What has secured your safety and peace at home and respect abroad? What fills the heart of your countrymen in a distant land with a proud consciousness of security against insult or oppression? To what are you indebted for those brilliant exploits upon the sea and on the land, which have given your country a bright name amongst the Nations? Whence came those "victories of peace," which, more than all the achievements of war, will live in time to come, in the recollection of the good? What has reared up your Institutions of learning, your colleges and your churches, whence are emitted so many rays of virtue and religion!—Go ask the mighty dead, whose lives were devoted to the cause of this Union, WHETHER IT BE WORTH PRESERVING?—Go to the grave of the great WASHINGTON, and learn from the spirit which hovers around that consecrated spot, whether this Union was worth the toils and dangers he encountered to establish it? The answer is already at hand. He gave it before he departed to take his allotted place amongst the great of past ages! He left it as a sacred legacy to his People! Let them heed it, and let Disunion and Fanaticism stand rebuked and abashed before the awful solemnity of its warnings! "Your Union is a main pillar in the edifice of your real Independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize.—Cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of your Country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts!"

IS THE UNION WORTH PRESEVING? It is an inquiry of momentous importance, not to any one section, to the North, to the South, to the East or to to the West alone, but to the old and young—the rich and poor, the bond and free, even to the humblest amongst them, of the millions of souls who are spread over this vast Republic! It cannot be sacrificed without entailing the heaviest curses upon every section. The State that strikes it down either to advance her own interest, or to jeopardize the interest of others, will drink to the bottom the cup of its own folly and madness. It will be the act of the suicide, the administering the fatal poison to one's own household, the application of the destructive torch to one's own dwelling!

Nor is any section of the country more deeply interested in its preservation than the South. Let us not shrink from the inquiry. Sooner or later we shall have to decide. We have amongst us, a domestic institution, which at the time of the formation of the Constitution presented difficulties to its adoption and to the establishment of a National Government. A spirit of compromise and concession, however, prevailed, and ample protection to this institution was provided in the Constitution. Under that Instrument Congress is bound to make provision for the restoration of slaves escaping into other States. If Congress were to neglect this duty it would be in bad faith and a most flagrant violation of the Constitution. Thus far that duty has been performed. Congress cannot seal the lips or paralyze the tongue of fanaticism! Must the Union be dissolved on that account? Would such an alternative lessen the violence of fanatical denunciation against our Institutions? Would it not rather increase that violence, as well as facilitate the means of insult and wrong to us? Would not dissolution bring with it the most oppressive burthens, in preparing against foreign aggression and interference, which would exhibit themselves on all sides of us? Could we cease our trade with foreign nations? Has England any sympathy for our peculiar Institution? On the contrary has she not shown through her statesmen, her public press, and her fanatical missionaries sent out to declaim against our peace, that there is amongst her people, a deep seated hatred to this Institution and but little regard for our rights? Could we even break off our trade with the free States? Would intercourse cease? Would there be any possibility of erecting a Chinese wall around us? Would there not arise from the very condition into which disunion would throw us, new dangers, fresh causes of difficulty? If all the States in which this Institution exists were formed into one confederacy, how long, pray, would *they* continue harmonious and united? A change in the condition of the border States would soon come, and there would succeed as eager a desire *then* as *now*, to calculate the value of Union! If *this* Union, our ancient, revolutionary, constitutional Union, cannot stand, the idea that the slave States, or any other large section of the country, can long continue under one government, unless it be a monarchy or despotism, would be chimerical in the extreme! So long as the National Legislature does its duty towards us, and refrains from an invasion of our rights of property, *I am for clinging to the Union;* for, in my soul, I believe, that our peace, and the security of our property, all we hold dear, depend on the maintenance of the Constitution *as it is* and the Union *as it is!*

Every sentiment which has come down to us from our forefathers admonishes us, *that without* UNION, *our Liberties and Independence cannot be perpetuated.* It was their *living* sentiment! It was their *dying* sentiment! They speak to us from every page of their eventful history. Every sacrifice of treasure and blood which they made, in the darkest hours of their trials, point to this conviction of their minds. They wrote it upon the battle field with their own blood, they inscribed it across the Arch of the Heavens by their fame! In the hearts of their children they infused it, as a holy sentiment, as a never dying truth, and *we* are their degenerate offspring, if we have forgotten or discarded it!

With what emotions should the impressive language of that sage and patriot, Edmund Randolph, fall upon our ears!

"Our very quiet," said he, "depends upon the duration of the Union! Among the upright and intelligent, few can read without emotion, the future fate of the States if severed from each other. Then we shall feel the full weight of foreign intrigue! Then shall we hear of partitions of our country! If a prince, inflamed with the lust of conquest, should use one State as the instrument of enslaving another, if every State is to be wearied with perpetual alarms, and compelled to maintain large military establishments, if all questions are to be decided by an appeal to arms, where difference of opinion cannot be removed by negotiation; in a word, if all the direful consequences which haunt the peace of rival nations are to triumph over the land, for what have we contended? Why have we exhausted our wealth? Why have we basely betrayed the martyrs of the Revolution?"

Such was the language of patriotic forecast! It was true *then*. It is no less true *now*. It was spoken then to the *thirteen* States. It appeals yet with all its power, and patriotism, to *thirty-one* States. It was addressed *then*, to but three millions of people. Would to Heaven that it could ring now, as with the trump of an angel, in the ears of twenty-four millions—that it could be proclaimed from every mountain top and reverberate through every valley of the Nation.

And what a solemn appeal comes up from the PAST to her, to South Carolina, whose recent and yet threatened counsels and movements, are hurrying us onward, to the brink of dissolution! It points her to the great deeds of her own ancestry—to their common toils and sufferings, to the fields of glory upon which their valour was displayed, in the common cause of a common Union! It points to the bright stars of their fame, which shine out from the clear upper sky. It is mingled with the voice of her own Marion—and Sumpter—and Rutledge—and Pinkney—and Moultrie. It directs her to the high and noble destiny which will await her in this sisterhood of Republics, it calls to her view that bright galaxy from which the star of her own glory has shone for seventy-five years. It turns back the scroll of history and fixes her eye upon the spot where are recorded the deeds of her own sons in the first Congress which assembled to unite the infant colonies against oppression, and joining with the voice of millions here and all over the world, who watch with longing hearts the fate of this Republic, it implores HER to pause and reflect,—to behold the awful precipice down which she is rushing? Will she heed the appeal? Will she still rush on in her mad career? It will be assuming an awful responsibility! It will be courting a destiny, over whose future "shadows clouds and darkness" hang!—When she shall have left this constellation, her situation may indeed resemble that of the lost *Pleiad*—but may her fate be far different.

Demagogues, Agitators, Fanatics, Disunionists!—There is a sufficient number of such men, North and South, to destroy the peace of the country, and endanger the stability of the Union, unless good men and patriots will arouse themselves to action! Such men have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by commotion and lawless violence. They delight in faction and misrule. The atmosphere in which they flourish, is infected with the poisonous exhalations of discord! They arm themselves with professions of love for Liberty, to betray her strongest citadels. They put on the livery of Heaven to subserve the purposes of the evil one. THEY are the men who affecting to regard with contempt all expressions of attachment for the Union, would rend it asunder, and subject its fragments to an ignoble and degrading submission to foreign domination! Unable by their own virtues to rise to distinction, and official influence sufficient to satisfy their restless ambition, UNDER THE BANNER OF THE UNION, *they* are the men before whose distempered and heated imaginations, the idea of "separate Confederacies" and "foreign alliances" has been dancing—designs, the offspring of hearts, ready and quick for the blackest treason to their own country, and the foulest bretrayal of the high confidence and bright hopes of mankind!

The motives of such men should be exposed, their efforts should be met and foiled. What! To surrender, without a struggle, our Constitution and Union to become a sacrifice to their impious orgies? It would be descending ourselves into the lowest depths of a cowardly degradation!

And have we not every reason which can address itself to the mind—and every motive which can influence the heart of man to induce us, to meet this crisis with bold and patriotic resolution? It is high time, that men, who are determined to stand by the Constitution and Union, against those who are plotting their destruction, had assumed their position! To continue longer inactive will be criminal. Let them *speak out!* Let them act! Our peace and prosperity—the peace and happiness of our families—all that is valuable and sacred on earth, are hanging on the issue! We hold our precious inheritance of freedom, not for ourselves alone—but for all coming ages. The whole of Christendom looks to our fate with the deepest anxiety. The scattered friends of free Government, beaten down in their struggles, at home, for liberty, under the heavy blows of Arbitary Power, are casting an imploring look to our shores. Even whilst I speak, the heart of that gallant Hungarian who shot such a blaze of light athwart the despotisms and bigoted dynasties of the Eastern Hemisphere, beats high with pride, because here—*here*, an asylum from persecution and oppression has been tendered him by our Government. Noble advocate of a noble cause! Should the efforts of the wicked and designing men, who are exerting themselves to pull down and destroy our institutions, succeed, Turkish *protection*, even under the frowns of the Austrian despot, may be far better for you, and your brave comrades, than American liberty *then* could be! Ah! there would then be no American *liberty—no liberty regulated by law!*

"NO LIGHT! but rather darkness visible
Serving only to discover signs of wo,
Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell, hope never comes
That comes at all!"

Men and patriots of North Carolina! Your State has been ever true to the constitution and the Union. Though always jealous of her own liberties and rights and resolved ever to maintain and defend them at all hazards she has nevertheless acted with a liberal and patriotic devotion to the whole country! In this crisis let her not forfeit that high character, but rather let us all rally for "our *Country*—our *whole* Country—and nothing but *our Country*," and by the blessing of God we may be enabled to do much towards protecting its peace, honor and prosperity, and vindicating the patriotism and wisdom of the great and good men, who established our Institutions, and bequeathed us the rich blessings we now enjoy!

Death from the Explosion of a Camphine Lamp.—We have another unfortunate result from the use of camphine to record, in the death of Mr. Thomas, of Algiers, a remarkably hale and vigorous man, in the enjoyment of perfect health. He had filled a brass lamp with the camphine, when the flame of a candle, which he was holding, communicated with the camphine, causing an explosion, which threw the burning liquid over his person, set his clothes on fire, and burnt him so badly that the best medical advice and attention were of no avail. Camphine ought to be banished from every residence, and its use interdicted.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

The Iron Trade of Western Pennsylvania is ruinously affected by the present Tariff. The Pittsburg Gazette says: "Many of the furnaces up the Alleghany are now out of blast, and those yet in blast are in a very depressed condition. The prices of pig-metal are too low to save the proprietors from actual loss. The consequence is that every class in that section of the State, except the wealthy speculators, is suffering."

Handsome Toast.—The following is a toast given by Col. A. A. Adams, at the 4th of July celebration at Warren, Ohio:

Uncle Sam: The gentleman whose birthday we now celebrate; with a family of thirty millions of handsome girls and boys, and *land enough to give them each a farm*, and have plenty left for his grand children.

GOVERNOR FISH.

We think we hazard nothing in saying that there never has been a statesman, a Whig candidate for anything, that has been brought to political notice, that was not hailed by universal *Locofoco* shout of "*Abolition!*" Our adversaries are one thing if nothing else—in giving a dog a bad name. Gen. Harrison for the Presidency was an "*Abolitionist!*"—while the little fellow" was as furious for it as a Southern planter. Mr. Clay, of a large slave property in a of course came in for his share of sort of denunciation. And for why Cass who was exercised for the abolition of slavery all world, and thanks God he never slave, is the guardian angel of liar Institutions"—while poor in Locofoco judgment, would barter of his slaves for an election slavery votes—because his name in the Presidency would not compensate his loss by their emancipation! So we go. The open bargain State offices in Massachusetts between Freesoilers and the Democracy, the latter stipulated to yield the that pestilent crew, while they be held responsible for their "escaped whipping"—while Gen. and his *set* in Pennsylvania (*canny* we admit) are the very of desolation." So when Gov. brought forward by the Whig York for Senator, the Party chattered as was their wont, gentleman has seized the earliest since his election to proclaim national *Whig* views which him in his present exalted

But will these expressions of sentiment ever reach those, to pervert whose judgments upon men and Whig measures, is journalism of "*Democracy*," Never. Governor Fish will ably abused man with them in chapter. With them, subject honorable exceptions, the plain ling witness is the safest and being sworn a horse was 15 feet being gently corrected—"Hands, not feet." "Did I say *feet*? I'll stick to it."—*Richmond*

The Queen and the Yankees.—burne, writing on the 18th of London to the New York Sun, are more Americans than any gers visiting the Exhibition in this time. Visitors from Prussia, Holland, and Ireland, day or two and return. The Russia will not permit his farther than Ostend, or on a on the North Sea, hence, face is to be seen in London, Emperor has some magnificent exhibition.

Quite a rich scene took place at the Fair. The Queen gave day, that she would visit the morning at 9 o'clock, attended dies and gentlemen in waiting each department personally, information from those several consequently there was quite of nobles and citizens from the After a time the Queen beautiful fancy soap stand phia, at each great corner of in bold relief, the busts of Taylor, with an inscription each, viz: "*This is all solid*

The Queen seemed to doubt suddenly taking a gold pin was about testing the truth of ning the pin into the head of when the Philadelphian, placed his hand between and with gravity and politeness dy, observed—"It is the bust of Washington, your Majesty." thought Prince Albert said, to the interested Queen. "It is ty picking at liberty." The an order came from Buckingham for a box of the Philadelphia

Another scene equally as ed. After the Queen and Court examined the great variety of and expressed her surprise at hanging in clusters from the Prince remarked, "America is cond Egypt; the land of could supply the world with the stalk of grain, a Yankee from ticut had pitched his stand, baskets and boxes of patent *pegs*, appearing at a little much like grain. On passing enquired what kind of seed it Queen, by the way, is short

"Seed, marm!" replied the man, "why they are *sole binders*, same time lifting his foot to use. The Queen kept her gravity as she could, but the Prince vent to a smile, while the Duchess with other ladies in waiting veils and placed their handkerchiefs ther faces. The Prince asked were made. "Why, sir," answered than, "we just throw junks of end, and the pegs come out at fast as to keep the women enough. Ah, sir, Connecticut smart place for such notions."

The Queen and Court also visited New York Sun;" the Sun and neatly encased in glass, standing pedestal. Under the "Sun," broad characters—"*Only one penny for this paper*—20,000 *struck off every hour.*" The Queen remarked: reading in the United States." replied: "They have no stamp party also inspected the specimens binding and other American expressing themselves highly them all.

How the Matter is to be Settled.—Camden (S. C.) Journal settles difficulties of secession in this wise:

"We believe that England would acknowledge us as an independent republic, come in and trade with us, simply these blockading ships by, and if, passage, these ships should fire why, *a broadside from an English ship* would settle it, we think rather disadvantage of a Yankee revenue cutter."

A Profitable Newspaper.—It is that the New York Tribune will divide this year $80,000 clear about $24,000 each to Greeley & and the rest to seven associates editorship and booking. [Doubtful.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1851.

☞ *Subscribers to the Weekly Observer who desire to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.*

THE MAILS.—During the past week the Mails have been very irregular, leaving three due this morning. As for the Southern mail, that is always detained 20 hours at Cheraw, and on arriving at Raleigh it again takes a rest of equal duration, so that between Camden and Petersburg two days are lost. We hope the Department will reform this evil.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated *Wadesborough, July* 16.

"Gen. Dockery and Maj. Caldwell had quite a warm time of it at the Mineral Spring in Richmond; but Dockery evidently came off victorious.

"On yesterday, at this place, the discussion was warm and furious, and rather personal."

Read the extract from the admirable 4th of July Oration of HENRY W. MILLER, Esq. at Raleigh.

SECESSION.—The vital importance of the subject demands a more thorough consideration of the opinions of Madison and Hamilton, than we have heretofore given them. We invite the careful attention of all our readers to what we propose further to say on the question.

The "Draft of proposed ratification of the Constitution of the United States," drawn by Hamilton for the Convention of New York, and to be found at page 467 of the 2d volume of his works published by Congress, so far from countenancing, is conclusive against the right of Secession asserted on the part of South Carolina; because it is destructive of the position on which that right is founded. The Secessionists all affirm, in substance, that the Constitution was the act of the "States," as separate and independent sovereignties; that sovereigns may at will, or at any rate for just cause, to be by them exclusively judged of, retire from and disannul any league, treaty, or compact. Now waiving any inquiry as to the correctness of this conclusion, supposing the first proposition to be true, it is evident that whatever disproves that proposition overturns the conclusion. But the "draft of proposed ratification" emphatically contradicts that proposition; for it asserts "that the powers granted in and by the said constitution" are derived from the *people* of the *United States*," and therefore "may be resumed by *them* whenever *they* shall judge it necessary to *their* happiness." Now it is self evident that the powers granted by the Constitution must be derived from those who made and established that instrument, and hence that, if derived from the people of the United States, it must be because the constitution is the act of the people of the United States—was, as its preamble declares, "ordained and established" by them—and therefore, upon the universally admitted principle that those who establish may annul, a right is asserted for the people who made the constitution to annul it and resume the powers granted by it.

The difference between the "draft" and the Secessionists is plain and irreconcileable. *That* holds the constitution to be the act of the people of the United States, as united, and not as separate, and existing in independent and unconnected sovereignties. *They* hold it to be the act of the States, as separate, independent sovereignties, and forming, not a national government for the whole as one united people, but a compact or treaty of confederation between the States, as sovereign and distinct communities. Hence the "draft" affirms a right in the people as a whole to resume the granted powers; whilst the Secessionists affirm that right to be in the sovereign members of the confederacy severally, to resume the granted powers each for itself, leaving them to operate upon the other members as if the resuming State or States had never been a member or members of the confederation.

It seems therefore plain, that if authority of exposition be allowed to the "draft of ratification," it is fatal to the whole theory of the Secessionists. For this would seem certainly a very strange argument:—The powers granted by the constitution were derived from the people of the United States as a united people, therefore each of the States has a right by seceding to resume, so far as it is concerned, the powers granted by the whole people.

It is worthy of remark, that the opinion expressed by Hamilton in the draft of ratification, is precisely that which has been repeatedly and solemnly affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, for references to which we are indebted to a legal friend. Thus:

In the case of Martin *vs.* Hunter's Lessee (1 Wheaton 304,) the Court says, "The Constitution of the United States was ordained and established, NOT *by the States in their sovereign capacities;* but *emphatically*, as the preamble of the constitution declares, by *the* PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES."

Again, in McCulloch *vs.* Maryland (4 Wheaton 316,) the language of the Court is, "The Government of the Union is a government of THE PEOPLE; it emanates from them; its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them, and for their benefit."

Again, in Barrow *vs.* Mayor &c. of Baltimore (7 Peters 243,) "The constitution was ordained and established by *the people of the United States*, for themselves, for their own government; and not for the government of individual States. Each State established a constitution for itself, and in that constitution provided such limitations on the powers of its particular government, as its judgment dictated.—*The people of the United States* framed such a government for the United States as they supposed best adapted to their situation, and best calculated to promote their interests."

And finally, in the case of Martin *vs.* Hunter's Lessee, "The language of the constitution is imperative on the States as to the performance of many duties. It is imperative on the State Legislatures to make laws prescribing the time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, and for Electors of President and Vice President." "The constitution was designed to operate on the States in their corporate capacities. It is crowded with provisions which *restrain or annul the sovereignty of the States in some of the higher branches of their prerogatives.*"

Here is a view of the constitution sound, rational, and conservative. The government was established, not by the States in their sovereign capacities, but by the PEOPLE of the United States, emphatically a "government of the People," not a mere agent of the State sovereignties,—with powers operating directly on the people, and yet designed to operate on the States in their corporate capacities, by imposing duties upon them, and restraining or annulling in various particulars their sovereignty, as the general good seemed to require: a government designed to endure forever, being made and established, as the preamble of the constitution declares, not only for the benefit of the people of that day, but for their "posterity," without limitation of time.

When the government is viewed in this light, how inexpressibly absurd appears that doctrine which asserts a right in any one of the States, at its pleasure, to withdraw from this rightful authority—to absolve itself from the obligation to discharge its duties—to disannul the lawful restrictions upon its sovereignty, and at once to spring up an independent member of the great family of nations.

Let us consider for a moment how utterly inconsistent with the doctrine expressed by Madison in his letter to Hamilton of July 1788, heretofore published in the Observer, is the asserted right of Secession. "THE CONSTITUTION," says Madison, "REQUIRES AN ADOPTION IN TOTO AND FOREVER. It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, ANY CONDITION WHATEVER MUST VITIATE THE RATIFICATION."

Here then we learn, that the adoption required by the constitution was of the whole constitution, and of the whole, forever—and that *any* condition whatever expressed in a ratification would vitiate the act. It follows then that there could have been no condition implied in an act of ratification—for if *any* condition be implied, the ratification is as truly upon, or subject to, that condition, as if it were expressed; and to express what, without expression, would be implied, would not in any manner affect the ratification, and therefore could not vitiate it. The constitution then, having been adopted without any condition expressed by the people of any State, and none being implied, it follows necessarily that the constitution, when adopted, was adopted wholly and for all time; and the powers granted by it to the general government, and those withdrawn from or forbidden by it, to the several States, were granted, and withdrawn or forbidden, respectively, for ever.

But according to the Secessionists, these powers were granted, and these restrictions imposed, so far as each State is concerned, during its pleasure only; for though in terms they qualify the right of Secession by asserting it to exist only in certain events, (as abuse of power &c. by the general government,) yet as they claim for each State the exclusive power to declare the happening of these events, the qualification is in effect stricken out; since no difference can be conceived between a right to secede when a State pleases to secede, and a right to secede when a State pleases to declare that she has cause to secede.

Hence, according to the doctrine of the Secessionists, the people of the United States, South Carolina included, having granted to the general government certain powers, South Carolina has a right at any moment when she pleases, to resume all the granted powers, and annul all the prohibitions, by simply declaring herself out of the Union.

Hence, also, according to that doctrine, Louisiana—formed out of territory purchased by the United States from France because the possession of both banks of the Mississippi and especially the mouth of that river was deemed essential to the welfare of the whole people—had a right the day after her admission into the Union, to secede—to throw off the authority of the United States—to become an independent foreign nation,—take from them the purchased territory essential to their welfare, and if she pleased reunite herself to France.

True, the United States might conceive the act of South Carolina to be wanton and causeless, to have been prompted by a restless egotism or insane ambition, whilst that of Louisiana would plainly be a perfidious and unprincipled robbery; but what of that? Louisiana was admitted on an equal footing in all respects with the original States; whatever rights in the premises one had, the same had the other; and the existence of the reasons for the secession, or their validity, being within the exclusive cognisance of those States respectively, it must follow, that the residue of the Union had no right to inquire, or object, or restrain either of the seceding States. Can a greater absurdity be imagined? The United States had an interest, a high overruling interest, in the possession of Louisiana;—for that reason the United States purchased it. And yet the United States have no right to look to the interest which induced the purchase and requires the retention of the territory! Louisiana says *her* interest demands that she should leave the Union, and she may therefore secede from it; but the United States, knowing and declaring that *their* interest imperatively requires Louisiana to remain in the Union, has no right to prevent her from seceding! If one State has a right to take care of her separate interests, pray how does it happen that the other thirty have no right to take care of their united interest and permanent welfare?

If one State may go out because she deems it best for herself, may not the others keep her in, if they deem it best for them, and at the same time best for her that she should remain?

It is certainly true that the government may be dissolved by the power that made it—the people of the United States. It is certainly true that it may be destroyed by a violent secession of its members, or disruption of its parts—by a revolution. But these are different, far different modes of dissolution, from that contemplated by the secessionists. Theirs is a dissolution not by common consent—not by revolution; but a dissolution at the will of one of its parts for its own supposed benefit, irrespective of the wishes or the welfare of the others—a dissolution founded upon an exclusive right of judgment claimed for one, upon questions affecting the interest of all,—a claim thus both absurd and mischievous, which, if it could be established, would render ours the most meaningless abortion which ever existed in the form of a government—a whole, subject to the continual dictation of each of its parts—having powers which it could not use—interests committed to its care which it dare not protect—without the capacity to do good or prevent evil—a proof of the folly of its framers, and in the words applied by Mr. Webster to the Dorr constitution, "a contemptible sham."

But this claim cannot be established—unless it be taken for granted;—for if denied it cannot be proved by even plausible arguments. Our government is not what this party of Secessionists would make it. It is a solid fabric constructed by wisdom and patriotism—powerful to protect, to bless, to preserve—but less capable of mischief than any other government the world has ever seen. It is, in the language of the Supreme Court, "a government of the People." They made it—they appoint its chief functionaries—they watch over its administration—they are able to correct abuses and preserve the work of their own hands. They need not, and they reject, the aid Secession tenders them. They disown its plans and its principles; and are resolute to preserve what Secession seeks to destroy. These are our opinions of the Constitution, and this our confidence in the People. And therefore we both trust and pray, that the people of these States may ever be united and prosperous, free and happy; and as a necessary means to this glorious end, we trust and pray, that the Constitution, *as it is*, may endure forever.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Asia furnishes Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.

Cotton had further declined, making the fall during the week ½ to ¼d. on the better qualities, and ¼ to ⅛d. on inferior. Fair Uplands 5¾d. Sales of the week 31,000 bales. The market closed dull.

The Rusians have recently had a most desperate engagement with the Caucasian Army, by which the loss of the former, in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounted to 6,000 men.

BIG FISH.—A friend of ours, who is fond of piscatory sports, informs us that on Saturday last he caught in the Cape Fear, eight white Perch, the smallest one of which measured 12 inches long, and the largest 15 inches long, and within a fraction of 7 inches wide. Fine sport for an hour.

PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.—The total value of real and personal property, as assessed in New York City this year, is officially announced as $320,108,358 23.

"The Democratic Press in Pennsylvania.—Sixty of the Democratic presses of Pennsylvania are out for the observance of the compromise measures as a whole, and down on the Abolitionists and Free Soilers. But three take the part of the Free Soilers."—*Wilmington Journal.*

Yes, and the whole 63 and David Wilmot to boot are supporting for Governor a man who voted for the Wilmot Proviso! Does the Journal expect to satisfy the people with the fair words of these men, whilst their deeds are iniquitous?

NEW YORK CANAL BILL.—The Locofoco Press throughout the country has for some time past been engaged in abusing the New York Whigs for passing a bill to enlarge the Erie canal. Without knowing anything about the matter, they have denounced the Bill as clearly a violation of the Constitution. It seems that they were a little too fast, for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, a democrat too, has given his opinion that the bill *is* constitutional. Will those papers which have misrepresented the matter for party purposes, correct this error, now that it has been exposed? We shall see.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We have received the following interesting letter from an old friend, who, if he only makes as good a farmer as he once made an Editor, ought to be in a fair way to grow rich, a result which all who know him would most sincerely pray for, since few men in this world would make a more generous use of wealth than he. His letter shows that he is not an indifferent farmer:—

COMO, Rowan Co., July 4, 1851.

My Dear Sirs: I send you enclosed a few heads of Wheat which I selected from my field, not so much on account of its *perfectedness* as on account of its profusion of grains—one of them containing eighty odd grains, and the others only a few less. It is the Etrurian or Tuscan kind, bears exceedingly well when it hits, but being very slow in ripening is very liable to *rust*. Last year it was nearly an abortion in this county. This year it is *glorious*. Two grains in a tier is common with a fair average crop. This crop however, evinces three in a large majority of instances, and, as you will see in the specimens sent, sometimes four. And what is still better, most of our Wheat is pure, plump, full, uncontaminated. We have not made such a Wheat crop in twenty years. I know you think it presumption in me to say *we*—for you printers and others have taken up an idea that we lawyers never make our seed at farming. But if you would only visit these *paupera regna* of mine, you would find some *"lætas segetes."* You Fayetteville people will miss it this year at least in not having your Plank Road hither. You were scared off by the Rail Road, but the day will come, and I hope we shall both live to see it, when the two will *consist prosperously* together.—Fayetteville cannot do without Rowan, and she will find it so. Though her new connections may go far towards it, they will never fill the place of Rowan in the affections and in the *pockets* of the people of the transverse streams, (i. e. X creeks.)

Since writing the above, I have arrived at some conclusions as to the Wheat crop this year, which may be of some service to those who are interested in the matter. First, that in cutting the white Wheat it should be permitted to ripen. The skin is thin and tough, and always grinds well. 2d. There is great loss in cutting it in the *doughy* State, as is recommended by many,—at least 10 per cent. I send you a package of 178 grains which was cut in the latter state, and 158 grains in another package which had matured before cutting. You will find the weight of both quantities the same, which makes a difference of 17 per cent. But to cover contingencies, I have assumed that there is a loss of at least 10 per cent. If you will measure the two quantities however, you will see that they are exactly the same.

So that, in buying by weight or measure, the miller loses nothing. But the loss falls on the producer. How far the lighter Wheat might go towards making up the loss in the turn out of Flour, is worthy of further investigation, and I submit the matter to you in hopes that those interested in your market will ascertain the fact with precision.

The specimens sent were fairly selected, and if you have a nice pair of balances you can prove the accuracy of my experiment as to the weighing. The two heads sent were the early cutting.

Very truly yours &c.,
H. C. JONES.

P. S. When I came to enclose you the heads, I find that the best one has been mislaid or carried off, but since some one has gone to the tune of 150 to the head it matters not.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Observer from a Southern friend, dated

NEW YORK, July 15.

"You will be pleased to learn that the anti-slavery sentiment is very fast subsiding here, and if we can only get over the next two or three years, some other *ism* will come up to attract public attention less dangerous to us than abolitionism.—The truth is, it never did interest the masses, but now the dangerous tendency of this fanaticism has aroused hundreds here to come out and express themselves."

RAIL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The American Railway Times publishes a table of the length, cost, &c., of all the Rail Roads in the Union. The whole number is 335; aggregate length 10,287 miles; cost $306,607,954. In this State, there are 385 miles constructed at a cost of $4,000,000.

We copy the following from the National Intelligencer. Our readers can take it for what it is worth. For ourselves, with the admitted prospects of a great crop of cotton this year, we should be sorry to think that any one will make bargains under a calculation of as small a crop as 2,500,000 bales.

"THREE MILLION BALES OF COTTON."

MESSRS. EDITORS: A manufacturer in the West has stated in a Western paper that he expected our crop of cotton would this year be the above enormous quantity. Now, for the information of the numerous readers of your widely-diffused truth-telling paper, allow yourselves to assure those interested in our staple to know *"the fact,"* that, however many millions we may plant, still that, owing to the specified known number of our slaves, (pickers of the crop,) we cannot, for want of the hands, exceed a crop of 2,400,000 bales. One or two years, when the cotton appeared to come to the sea-ports in a larger quantity, it was owing to the stale parcels of the year before coming down and being added to such crops, because of the prices of preceding years being so low as not to pay for putting it up and forwarding to market. Last year and this year, the prices being at last remunerative, *every bale was sent that possibly could be picked.* Consequently, this year, the quantity that *can come* for sale is (*should no damage attack the crop*) 500,000 or 600,000 bales less than our friend in the West *desires* it. It is to be regretted that our European customers are often led away by the stories in these country papers, and refuse to buy in Europe unless at a dead loss to the grower. By and by the truth comes out, and the European and American mill-owner has to come into market and pay fifty to one hundred per cent. more to speculators, or else stop his works and his workmen.

A COTTON PLANTER, (of Georgia.)

Casualty.—On Monday evening last, while some laborers in the employ of Messrs. Worth were engaged in blasting rocks on the Plank road route about a mile from this place, three of them, Henry Cross, Madison Dean, and Solomon Wall, were seriously wounded by the accidental explosion of a charge. Wall is in a critical situation, his skull being fractured.

Ashborough Herald.

The Secretary of State, accompanied by his Family, left this city last evening for Annapolis, to take passage thence in the steamer "Golden Gate" for New York, from whence he will proceed to his residence in Massachusetts, where it is expected he will remain some weeks, if matters of public exigency shall not in the mean time require his presence at the seat of Government.—*National Intelligencer.*

CHEERING NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—The friends of the Union, to the number of *four thousand persons*, celebrated the 4th of July at Greenville, S. C. Addresses were delivered, and letters read, all repudiating secession as the worst calamity that could overtake the State. The Patriot says,—

The ball is in motion, and will roll on till it passes through the length and breadth of the State. Spartanburg will give it a thousand licks on sale day in August.—York and Chester will follow suit. The death-knell of secession has been rung. The people of South Carolina have recovered from the panic which passed over them last winter. In less than two years secession will be laughed at in this State. The people will talk of it as a drunken man does of his old freaks and fooleries when sobered. They will wonder how they ever could have been so deluded.

The conduct of our PRESIDENT has been such (says the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer) as to wring praises from the mouths of political foes as well as friends. We published the other day a complimentary toast, given to him at the Slash Cottage on the fourth, and we clip to-day the following regular toast, which was drunk at Accomac Court-House on the same day. Both these entertainments were participated in by Whigs and Democrats, and the toasts to Mr Fillmore are the tributes of hearts grateful for distinguished public services:

"11th. The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A true man in a great crisis. Honor to the Patriot who defies sectional feeling and party clamor, that he may do his whole duty to his whole country."

Mr. Webster's Speech at Capon Springs, Virginia.—An authorised report of Mr. Webster's speech at Capon Spring, differing somewhat respecting the binding force of the Constitution, when one State chooses to violate its obligations, from that first promulgated, has been published, from which the papers are copying the following as what he did say:

"I do not hesitate to say, and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse, wilfully and deliberately, to carry into effect that part of the constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. [Immense applause.] A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides. I do not mean, of course, that every violation by a State, of an article of the constitution, would discharge other States from observing its provisions. When any part of the constitution is supposed to be violated by a State law, the true mode of proceeding is to bring the case before the judicial tribunals, and if the unconstitutionality of the State law be made out, it is to be set aside. This has been done in repeated cases, and is the ordinary remedy. But what I mean to say, is, that if the public men of a large portion of the country, and especially their Representatives in Congress, labor to prevent, and do permanently prevent, the passage of laws necessary to carry into effect a provision of the constitution, particularly intended for the benefit of one part of the country, and which is of the highest importance to it, it cannot be expected that that part of the country will long continue to observe other constitutional provisions, made in favor of other parts of the country."

MARRIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. O. S. BALDWIN, of Wilmington, and Miss HARRIET C. DEMING, daughter of Gurdon Deming, Esq. of this place.

Wilmington and Petersburg papers please copy.

In Bladen county, on the 21st inst., by Calvin J. Dickson, Esq. Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, of New Hanover, to Miss REBECCA BARNHILL, of Bladen.

In Montgomery county, on Sunday evening the 13th inst., by Spencer Haltum, Esq., Mr. REUBEN FREEMAN, son of Henry Freeman, Esq. to Mis PURLINE McCASKILL, daughter of Mr. J. McCaskill, all of Montgomery county.

DIED,

In this place, on Sunday morning last, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. E. McIntyre, Mrs. JANETT CAMPBELL, in the 91st year of her age.

In Monroe, on the 8th ult., after an illness of three weeks, DAVID ANDERSON, only son of David A. and Susannah Ann Covington, aged 19 months.

In Richmond, Va., on the 16th instant, Mrs WINIFRED NORWOOD, wife of the Rev. Dr. Norwood, after a very short illness, in the 36th year of her age.

In the death of this lady, society has suffered a very great loss. The deceased was distinguished for great personal worth. She possessed by nature, the highest integrity and uprightness of character, with the utmost ingenuousness and frankness of disposition. She was also remarkable for her practical good sense and uniform cheerfulness of disposition. These qualities were cherished and strengthened by a truly christian spirit, and a calm, unwavering trust in the kind and gracious providence of her Heavenly Father! And hence her influence both in the family and in society was always most salutary. By those who knew her well, she was greatly admired and beloved. She was a warm and a disinterested friend, ever ready to forego her own ease and comfort, for the convenience and welfare of others; and a wise and judicious counsellor to those who sought or needed her advice.—*Richmond Whig.*

Near Salisbury, on the 12th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN COFFMAN, daughter of the late Richard Locke, and consort of the Rev. J. H. Coffman, Pastor of the Lutheran Congregation in Salisbury, aged 21 years.

In Anson county, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. LOUISA, consort of M. W. Maske, Esq., in the 44th year of her age.

In Windsor, Bertie county, on the 29th ult., LEWIS BOND, Esq. Senator in the State Legislature, in the 63d year of his age. His death is a public loss, as he was a liberal, public spirited gentleman and Legislator.

On the 5th ult., at the residence of his father, in Randolph, SINNEAS B. LINDLEY, aged 24 years, son of Wm. and Sarah Lindley.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of her mother, in Chatham county, Mrs. ULLA LINDLEY, aged 22 years, wife of Thos. Lindley.

Postscript.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION.—The N. Y. Tribune, the very head of the abolition party, admits that there is no "probability of a repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law," that "there is not the least indication" of a change being made in it, that "there is nowhere a great party demanding it," &c. This is something to be thankful for.

A Steamer at New York has brought $165,000 in gold from California.

Jas. F. Graham, a nephew of the Secretary of the Navy, and four others, were drowned at San Puebla Bay on the 28th May.

The Methodist Property Suit.—We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal, that the negotiations, consequent upon the earnest recommendation of the Court, for an amicable settlement of the unfortunate dispute between the two branches of the Methodist Church, have failed, the South making it a prerequisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgement.

Gen. DOCKERY has published the following appointments to address the people:—

Fesperman's Store, Union county, July 24.
Davis's Gold mine, Union county, July 25.
Monroe, Saturday, July 26.
Charlotte, Tuesday, July 29.
Dallas, Friday, August 1.
Lincolnton, Saturday, August 2.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 22.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12 a 13
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	
Corn,	90 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2¼	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	4¾ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 25 a 1 40
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	$1	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	90 a
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	18 a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 25		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—no change.

Cotton—Sales on Saturday at 8¼.

Corn—Sales at auction on Friday of 660 to 860 bushels at 81 cents per 54 lbs. 56 lbs. being a bushel, consequently makes it 84 cents pr bushel. Baltimore corn.

Coffee—A sale at auction at 9 cents, quality not good.

Virgin Turpentine 2 40, Yellow dip $2, Hard $1. No 3 Rosin 75 cents. Spts Turpentine for shipment 27 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Supply of Bacon light; quoted at 11 to 11½ hog round. Corn 60. Fayetteville Flour, from last year's Wheat, $4½ to $5. Lard scarce at 12½ to 13. No Lumber arriving. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 30; Virgin 2 75; Hard 1 30; Spirits 28½ to 29. No sales of Timber.

At Charleston, strictly Fair Cotton has fallen to 8¼.

Total receipts of cotton 2,208,857 bales, against 2,015,595 last year. Increase 283,262.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 17—Steamer Chatham, with boats Cumberland and Express in tow, with goods for J & J M Worth, J D Williams, J M Johnson, J R & J Sloan, J & B G Worth, T J Patrick, Murchison & Johnson, N M Griffin, Cape Fear & Deep River Nav Co, W Lassiter, W K Lane, Summerell & Powe.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 15—Brigs Commerce and Prince Albert from Boston: Schrs Mary Isabella from Norfolk, Forest from Boston. 16—Schr James G King from Boston. 17—Schr Charles A Greiner from Charleston.

50 HHDS. SWEET MOLASSES, 1000 Sacks Liverpool SALT, with our usual Stock of GROCERIES.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 21, 1851. 6tf

☞ A good supply of Williams's Rectified Rye Whiskey. J. & T. W.

LOST.

A SCOTCH PEBBLE WATCH SEAL, the letter "W" engraved on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded, if he will return it to EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

July 21, 1851. 6-2w

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch-Maker and Jeweler,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Sign of the Large Watch,

HAS returned from the North with a large assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, which he invites the public to examine. Among his stock can be found,—

Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds and prices; Gold and Silver Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Stone, and Steel Keys and Seals; Breast Pins and Ear-Rings of all kinds and prices; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Gold Thimbles; fine Bracelets; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Card Cases; Coral Beads; Sleeve Buttons; fine Accordeons; Music Boxes; fine and common Walking Canes; fine and common Pistols; Silver Cups; Silver Spoons; Port-Moneys; Purses; Clocks, from $2 to $40; Plated Cake Baskets, Castors and Candlesticks; Brass do.; Back-Gammon Boards; &c., &c.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Sashes, Lace, Buttons, Bugles, Stars, Plumes, Caps, &c., &c.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 21. 6-3m

WANTED,

FOUR large sized good MULES, well broke to the wagon, and not exceeding seven years of age. Apply to D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Slicksville, 13 miles above Fayetteville, on the east side of Cape Fear river.

N. K. McDUFFIE.

July 18, 1851. 6-tf

Carolinian tf.

AUCTION.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on Thursday 31st inst., the remaining part of my Stock of GOODS at Floral College, N. C., consisting of almost every thing usually kept in a Fancy or Dry Goods Establishment.

Terms—All sums of Five Dollars or under, cash. Over Five, a credit till 1st January, 1852, with note and approved security.

D. B. McARN.
per J. C. Medlin, Agent.

July 17, 1851. 6-2t

N. B. There are some fine and excellent Goods, most of which were purchased last Spring.

GLUE FOR SALE.

8 BARRELS very superior Glue, just received and for sale upon consignment,—*cheap.*

E. FULLER.

July 21. 6-2tw

LARD AND BACON.

1000 LBS. prime LARD.
500 lbs. N. C. Bacon, hog round.
10 barrels New Mess Pork,
5 " " " Beef,

For sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.

July 21, 1851. 6-tf

Sketches of North Carolina.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above named work in the counties of Union, Anson, Stanly, Richmond, Montgomery and Moore, the undersigned desires the aid of a few active assistants to solicit subscribers to this work, which is to go to press in August, and be ready for distribution this Fall. As it is desirable to have as many names as possible by the first of August, those wishing a history of North Carolina (and what true-hearted Carolinian does not? and is not willing to contribute a little of his influence and means to save from oblivion the much neglected history of our State?) can easily signify it by forwarding us their names to Carthage, (postage prepaid, being but 3 cts.) giving the name of county and Post Office. We are authorized to distribute the work as well as procure subscribers.

Being engaged in the sale of other books also, and finding travelling beneficial to our health, we wish to continue this business for some time, and to make it not only beneficial to ourself, but as eminently and as extensively so to others as practicable.

MARK RUSSELL.

Moore Co., N. C., July 18. 6-8w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the first day of September, at 12 o'clock M., by Decrees of the Court of Equity, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE:—

615 Acres of Land on the North East side of Cape Fear River, in Chatham and Cumberland Counties, joining Brazier, Burt, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands." This land lies immediately on Buckhorn Falls, and is valuable for water privileges.

Also, the interest of the late William Colville in and to Four LOTS in the Town of Averasborough, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Also, one vacant LOT in the Town of Fayetteville will be sold, upon a credit of six months, upon bond and good security, at the MARKET HOUSE in the Town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 30th September, at 12 o'clock M., to-wit: on the South West corner of the Market Square, known as the "Blake Lot."

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master

July 22, 1851. 6-ts

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 7th day of August next, TEN SHARES OF STOCK in the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., FIVE SHARES OF STOCK in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co., and ONE SHARE OF STOCK in the Washington and New Orleans Magnetic Telegraph Co. Also, at the Store of Jones & Deming, some Office Furniture, and Store utensils, &c. the remnant of the Personal Estate of Daniel Johnson, dec'd.

☞ Six months credit on all sums over ten dollars. Notes with approved security will be required before the Property is transferred.

G. DEMING, Adm'r
Dan'l Johnson, dec'd.

July 17. 5-ts

FOR SALE,

The Jackson Spring Place, Moore County, N. C.

THIS location, unsurpassed for health, perhaps, in the Union, is now for sale. The sanative properties of the water are extensively known to many who have been either healed or benefited by it. It contains 242 acres of pine turpentine land, having vacant land adjoining. It has on it a good Dwelling HOUSE, with suitable Out-houses. There is a good range for Stock, with an extensive outlet. It might be a desirable Summer retreat from the miasmatick regions. It might also prove a desirable situation to a man prepared to Board on an extensive scale persons wishing to resort to the Spring. Any person wishing to purchase can either call and see, or address to my name, New Gilead P. O., Moore County, N. C.

H. McLAURIN.

July 14, 1851. 5-6t

Settlements.

PERSONS who are indebted to us will confer an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment.

July 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

[From the Journal and Messenger.]

AN ERROR OF THE AGE.

In every town, village, or neighborhood, individuals may be found, who, it is believed, are afflicted with liver complaint; but who really labor under a very different disease. The common symptoms of liver affections are—pain and tenderness in the right side, rough skin, with a yellow or bilious hue, pains in the shoulders and frequently in the collar bones, together with more or less disorder of the digestive organs. Out of this number, not more than one tenth have any of these disturbances, except those of indigestion, which may and does exist with a healthy state of the liver. The error of the age then is, that it is dyspepsia, or indigestion that constitutes this numerous class; and not liver affections as they are commonly termed. To prove this a correct view, let any physician of experience investigate well, and he will find that not more than one in every dozen cases have really any disease of the liver at all. Besides this, nearly every case will at once begin to improve by the use of the proper remedies, or those combined upon scientific principles for the cure of indigestion.

In conformity to these views, and strictly within the limits of scientific medicine, have the Tonic Bitters, Vegetable Pills, and Anti-acid been prepared, for the cure of dyspepsia in all its complicated forms. The bitters are quite pleasant and gently stimulating, and are to be taken two or three times a day; the Anti-acid at meal times, and the Pills (which are tonic and laxative,) at night. By thus using the medicines daily, the most wretched case of dyspepsia in all the country will at once begin to improve; not only of that tightness and oppression after eating, or the eructation of food, but the powers of digestion will be strengthened, and a regular action of the bowels maintained. Nothwithstanding the langour and wretchedness of feeling during the hours of digestion are removed, yet the medicines must be continued regularly, with proper attention to diet, until every vestige of the disease is eradicated. Invalids, however feeble or delicate, can use them with the utmost advantage, as they never nauseate the stomach or disturb the bowels more than a mild aperient.

One package of Dr. Little's medicines consisting of *Tonic Bitters, Anti-acid* and *Vegetable Pills*, will materially relieve any one of dyspepsia or indigestion, to be found by following the directions; and, if they do not, in any case the proprietor prescribes them for, he will refund the price paid for a package.

Many of the strange and mysterious complications of disease arising from indigestion, in some form, will be cured or greatly improved by using these remedies for a while.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Market street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

GREENSBOROUGH, July 12.

MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS.

The stock-holders of the N. C. Railroad Company having assembled in the Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock on Thursday the 10th, the meeting was called to order by Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, and on his motion, the Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, was called to preside over the meeting.

On assuming the Chair, Mr. Graves made a few pertinent remarks, calculated to produce a spirit of harmony in the important deliberations then commencing.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, Dr. Strudwick, of Hillsborough, and C. L. Banner, Esq. of Salem, were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

A Committee of three, viz: John A. Gilmer, F. J. Hill, and Wm. C. Means, was then appointed to examine and report upon the state of the stock and what portions were represented in the present meeting in person and by proxy. After a necessarily tedious investigation they reported 8,319 shares of stock represented—4,871 in person, and 3,448 by proxy,—and upwards of one hundred stock-holders in personal attendance.

The President of the Company, J. M. Morehead, was then called upon for his Report, which he submitted in writing, recapitulating the successive steps of progress in the work, and referring to tabular statements showing the expenditure already made, the detailed estimates of the work, estimates of the amount of work that can be done entirely with North Carolina material, a list of the engineers, &c. It appears that there has been so far expended the sum of a little over $28,000 only, for salaries, surveys, and every thing else on the route,—leaving a balance of over $21,000 of money in the treasury unexpended. The Report and accompanying papers were received and ordered to be printed with the minutes.

Mr. Mordecai, of Raleigh, introduced a resolution, which was amended by Mr. Gilmer, and as amended read as follows:

Resolved, That no person who is now or may be hereafter a contractor, directly or indirectly, secretly or openly, in his individual right or as a copartner in any company of contractors under this corporation, can, without violation of law, act as a director in the North Carolina Railroad Company; and if any director thus interested shall be elected, that he be required to qualify himself to act legally as such.

An animated and able debate arose on this resolution—Messrs. Mordecai, D. L. Swain, Ralp Gorrell and D. F. Caldwell speaking in support, and Judge Ellis, Gen. Leach and Rev. T. McDonald in opposition. The resolution was framed with a view to the statute of 1828, which makes it an indictable misdemeanor for any commissioner or director on any public work to become a contractor thereon; and Gov. Swain stated that he was prepared with authorities to show that a contract made in disobedience to the law is thereby vitiated. It was insisted on the other hand that the stockholders of the Road, including of course those who should become directors, subscribed with the understanding that they should have the privilege of working out their shares, and that the directors were in every way placed on an equal footing with other stockholders as regards contracts—all ruled alike to the Engineer's estimates. But no decided opinion against the application of the law, as contemplated by the resolution, was expressed; and the resolution was finally laid on the table until to-morrow morning, in order to give the stockholders time to consider of it more deliberately.

Dr. Williamson, of Caswell, brought to the notice of the meeting the programme of proceedings for to-morrow (the 11th) on the occasion of "breaking ground" on the Railroad. Whereupon Mr. Mebane, of Orange, moved that Calvin Graves be appointed to remove the first spadefull of earth, and putting the question, it was carried by acclamation.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Judge Ellis and Gen. Leach, in graceful terms withdrew, on the part of themselves and their friends, their opposition to the resolution of yesterday in regard to directors becoming contractors, and the resolution was unanimously passed.

Gov. Swain read a most interesting letter from the Hon. William A. Graham, which was received with much applause, and on motion of Mr. H. C. Jones ordered to be entered upon the journals.

Gov. Swain called for more particular information in relation to the letting of the contracts, and in relation to the carrying out of the instructions of the last Annual Meeting to observe the resolutions of the Salisbury, Greensboro' and Hillsboro' Conventions as to preferences in contracts, &c.

Whereupon Mr. Morehead arose and made a clear statement, giving detailed information of the progress of the letings and the principles which governed them, whereby it appeared that the best was done that could be done to satisfy every interest and understanding involved. His statement was important, and we propose to give the substance at length hereafter, for the information of stockholders who were not present.

Mr. Gilmer and Gov. Swain each adverted to the procuring of the subscriptions to the Road, and the pledges made by the several conventions in favor of the Hundred and of those who assumed the last $100,000 at the Hillsboro' Convention. Both speakers proclaimed the necessity of carrying out every understanding in good faith, and were warmly applauded by the meeting.

Nominations for directors having been made at the commencement of the morning's session, and the votes taken,—they were now counted out and the result announced as follows:

Directors for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM C. MEANS, of Cabarrus.
JOHN W. ELLIS, of Rowan.
D. A. DAVIS, "
FRANCIS FRIES, of Forsythe.
JOHN W. THOMAS, of Davidson.
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
JOHN A. GILMER, "
CAD. JONES, Sen., of Orange.
EDWIN M. HOLT, of Alamance.
R. M. SAUNDERS, of Wake.
A. T. JERKINS, of Craven.
FREDERICK J. HILL, of Brunswick.

The meeting, on motion, now took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon, in order to attend at the ceremony of

BREAKING GROUND.

On coming down street from the place of meeting, a crowd of people appeared, ready for the celebration, such as we may safely say was never seen before in our town for numbers. It was *one universal jam all out of doors.*

Having the misfortune to be among the *outsiders*, our situation was of course unfavorable for hearing, and seeing was impossible. But we did hear nearly every word of Gov. Morehead's clear sonorous voice as he introduced the Hon. Calvin Graves to the vast assemblage. He did this in terms eloquent and singularly appropriate to the occasion. After alluding to the necessity so long felt by our people for an outlet to the commercial world—to the inception of the great schemes the commencement of which we had met to day to celebrate—to the vicissitudes of the charter before the two houses of the General Assembly, and the fact that it at last hung upon the decision of the Speaker of the Senate, and that its fate was decided in the affirmative by the unfaltering "*Aye*" of that Speaker, Calvin Graves,—he said that no other citizen of North Carolina could so appropriately perform the ceremony of removing the first earth in the commencement of this work, on which the hopes of the State so vitally depend, as the man who pronounced that decisive "Aye."

It was impossible for us to catch the full connexion of Mr. Graves's speech. Some sentences we heard, glowing with that patriotic feeling which has so long distinguished him as one of the first and best sons of old North Carolina. We could only judge generally of its effect by the waving of parasols and handkerchiefs among the ladies, and the frequent and hearty applause that arose from the inner ranks of the citizens.

At the conclusion of Mr. Graves's speech he "broke ground" on the Railroad, by digging up and depositing in a box prepared for that purpose a few spadesful of earth.

Gov. Morehead remarked that this earth was deposited in the box, to remain a hundred years, and then re-opened for our inspection! The crowd laughed at the ludicrousness of the idea, and so did we. But it naturally awoke a graver thought. Before a tenth of the century shall pass, we dare say that numbers of those present will see the railroad cars swiftly traversing the spot where this interesting ceremony occurred. But, a hundred years! Not very long, neither, is the period, to one who has lived the half of it, and looks back over the flitting bygones. But the car of Time has a steady and swift and noiseless motion, far surpassing the cars of the railroad; and we are all passengers—with through tickets sure. And long, long before the hundred years be past, shall this vast assemblage, now instinct with life, and hope, and passion, and all the restless attributes of human nature, be carried away to that great depot at the terminus ——Doubtful, friends, extremely doubtful, whether we shall hear the voices of Gov. Morehead and Mr. Graves, or look upon the portly form and cheerful phiz of the Engineer, or exchange greetings with our friends, or looks with the ladies, at the opening of said box after remaining closed the destined period.

But the crowd gave evidence of their intention to live as long as they could, by keeping in the use of the ordinary means. Notice was given that dinner was ready, and a general invitation extended to all to partake of the barbacue prepared for the occasion. We left them gathering the well prepared creature comforts from the extensive tables with a heartiness which became the occasion—and retired ourselves to scrawl this hasty and imperfect account of proceedings, for which our press is in waiting.

The Meeting closed last evening. Nothing of importance was done during the afternoon sitting. A spicy debate occurred on a proposition to change the salaries; but no change was made.

The apprehension felt by a few, that something fatal to the Road would transpire at this meeting, was very agreeably dissipated. Conciliation and harmony, and a disposition to prosecute the enterprise with all power to a successful termination, marked the whole proceedings.

The proceedings of the week were closed last night by a levee of the Masons and Odd Fellows in Edgeworth Grove, where the members of the two Orders appeared in full regalia, and met a large concourse of guests, of both sexes, enjoying together a few hours of delightful intercourse. The Grove was tastefully illuminated and decorated with transparencies appropriate to the occasion, and the assemblage were entertained by a splendid show of fireworks.

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

WANTED,

25 FIRST rate Boat Hands. Constant employment and high wages given.
R. M. ORRELL.
July 15. 4-2t

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.
From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.
July 9, 1851. 3tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT on the Public Square, for cash, notes on demand, or on a credit. Apply to
R. McNABB.
Carthage, Moore county, July 1851. 78-4w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ'N R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of this State, and a Graduate of our University, and has been engaged for some time very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper and christian character give assurance to Parents, that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The Exercises of the next Session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including contingencies, $21, always in advance.

No deduction made unless in case of protracted illness.

By order of the Board,
E. A. HEARTT, Sec'y.
July 5th, 1851. 2-6tw

References:

President and Faculty of the University of N. Carolina.
C. T. Haigh, Esq. } Fayetteville.
Hon. Robt. Strange, }
E. J. Hale, Esq. }

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at this Office.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity in and for the County of Montgomery, I will, on the 14th day of August next, expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, (the residence of the late Col. John Crump,) the very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE known as the

Narrows of the Yadkin,

on the Montgomery side of the River, consisting of several Tracts, containing **14** or **1500** acres in all. The Land including the buildings, improvements, and the Narrows, will be sold in the first place, and the several surrounding Tracts afterwards, separately.

This Land is valuable not only on account of the fertility and productiveness of the soil, being well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Tobacco, &c., but also on account of the excellent FISHERY attached to it at the Narrows, where a great number of Shad may be annually caught, and the Water Power afforded by the fall in the River at this place, which enterprise and capital could make useful and profitable by the erection of Mills and Machinery of every description, to any extent that might be desired. Besides these capital advantages, the situation is beautiful, romantic and healthy; in short, desirable in every point of view.

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved sureties.
JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
June 28, 1851. 1-ts

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.
ROBT McNABB.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., } 70-tf
May 3, 1851. }

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE School of the subscriber, assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Middlebury, Vermont, will be resumed on Tuesday, 1st of July next. Board for any number of students, can be gotten in the village, at $7 per month. Tuition as heretofore, viz: (incidentals included.)

For the Rudiments, per Session,	$6 50
Mathematics, English Grammar, History, &c.,	8 50
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 50
EXTRA.	
Music on the Piano,	15 00
Use of Instrument,	2 50
French Language,	10 00
Drawing, Needle-work, &c.,	5 00

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., June 1, 1851. 75-2m

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
Greensborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 7.

On application to the Principal, circulars will be forwarded, giving all necessary information respecting the School.
RICHARD STERLING, A. M.,
Principal.
Gov. J. M. Morehead, Proprietor.
June 17. 76-10wpd

ANSON HOTEL,

South West Corner from the Court House,
Wadesborough, N. C.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this community, and the travelling public in general, that he has become Proprietor of the ANSON HOTEL, formerly owned by Mr. West, where he will be happy to accommodate his guests in a style that cannot fail to please.
MARTIN SIGMAN.
Wadesborough, July 1, 1851. 2-5t

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.
JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

LET IT BE KNOWN,

That A. REDWIN has located himself in Troy, for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE business in its various branches. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
A. REDWIN.
June 30, 1851. 1-6w

P. S. All those in arrears to Redwin & McRae will please call and settle as soon as possible.
A. R.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their general meeting, May 30, 1851, notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of August next, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandise, conveyed upon the Cape Fear River to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and one-half per centum on the amount of freight charged, except articles conveyed upon rafts, wood flats, and craft under the burthen of ten tons; and when the boat owner is the shipper or owner of the property shipped, the like toll shall be charged, to-wit: twelve and one-half per centum upon the customary rate of freight charged upon such articles as may be shipped. From and after the 1st of August 1851, the Owners, Captains or Agents of all boats not under ten tons burthen, navigating the River between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, are required to furnish the Toll Collector at Wilmington with a list, on oath, as prescribed by law, of the amount of freight charged, or of the estimated amount, when shipped by the Boat Owner.

Notice is also given, that Thos. C. Worth has been appointed Toll Collector at Wilmington, and payments of tolls upon articles conveyed from any point below Fayetteville to or from Wilmington, are to be made to him; and the aforesaid lists of freight furnished to him. All other payments to be made, as heretofore, to George McNeill, General Agent.
JOHN H. HALL, President.
June 30, 1851. 78-4tA

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.
J. L. BRYAN.
April 12, 1851. 67tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware.

Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

WANTED.

A GOOD Carriage PAINTER will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1851. 63tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

HESPERIAN HARP,

A new Singing Book, just received.

ALSO, Bishop Bascom's Sermons; The Week, comprising the Last Day of the Week, the First Day of the Week, the Week Completed. The Lands of the Moslem, a Narrative of Oriental Travel. The Path of Life, by Rev. Henry A. Rowland. Tom Racquet, and his three Maiden Aunts. Etiquette for Ladies. Do. for Gentlemen. The Psalmist and Supplement. Butler's Hudibras. Plutarch's Lives. Madam Roland, by Abbott. Dictionary of Quotations, Latin, French, &c. Union Bible Dictionary. Burns' Works. Poetry of Flowers. Flora's Interpreter. Book Keeping. School Books, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 5, 1851.

MECHANICAL BOOKS.

APPLETON'S Mechanics' Magazine; Borden's Formulæ for constructing Rail Roads; Wightwick's Hints to Architects, by Downing; Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book; Mahon's Civil Engineering; Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine; Mill-Wright's Guide; American House Carpenter, by Hatfield; Mechanic's Own Book; Mechanic's Text Book; Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion; Builder's Companion; Dyer and Color Maker's Companion; Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion.
E. J. HALE & SON.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

JUST RECEIVED, a new supply of this popular Book.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FURTHER supply, just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
June 16, 1851.

THE Copartnership of Hall & Hall will expire on the 1st of August next, and in order to close the concern, we offer our GOODS at REDUCED PRICES. Those wishing to make purchases on very favorable terms, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell off our entire Stock.

We will also sell the Store and Lot occupied by ourselves.

Also, the Dwelling and Warehouse in the rear.

Also, one Tenement in the Brick Row, now occupied by R. D. McNeill.

All or any part of the above Property will be offered at private sale until the 1st August, and if not sold then, will be offered at Auction, and due notice given.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can get Bargains by calling upon the undersigned.
HALL & HALL.
May 10, 1851. 71tf

Tax Lists—Save Trouble!

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE, price 5 cents, a Tabular List, copied from the List received from the Treasury office, Raleigh, of every thing taxed under the State laws, ready for filling up. To which is added the oath which every person taxed is required to subscribe. All applicable to other counties as well as this.
July 14, 1851.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM for sale, containing 719 acres of fine farming land, lying on the East side of Little River, in Montgomery county, N. C., joining Rev. W. N. Pencock and William S. Baldwin. A part of the Farm is in good farming condition, and produces good Cotton and the best of Corn. The dwelling and out-houses are in tolerably good condition, affording room for several hands and small white family. In short, it is a valuable Farm, and as I am determined to go West, I will sell low for cash or 5 months' time.
BENJAMIN T. RUSH.
McCallum's Store, July 4, 1851. 3-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, deceased, will sell, on Saturday 2d of August, all the HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
☞ Terms, 6 months credit.
JAS. G. COOK, Adm'r.
July 12, 1851. 4-3t

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS. prime MOLASSES, for sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 9, 1851. 3tf

LARD.

700 LBS. LARD, for sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's Plantation, on the East side of Cape Fear River, 11 miles below Fayetteville, on the 29th June last, a small BAY MARE, about 13 years old, with a star in the forehead, black mane and large heavy tail, without shoes; some white spots on the back, produced by the saddle. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for the delivery of the Mare to me, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for any information that will lead to the recovery.
J. B. LANE.
July 10, 1851. 4-3twpd

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.
Apply to M. V. JONES.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by
STARR & WILLIAMS.
June 7, 1851. 75-tf

☞ **Owing to the death of the** former Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., the Books and accounts previous to 1st January, 1851, have been placed in my hands for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts, are requested to come forward and settle, as it becomes necessary to close up the old books as soon as possible.
ROBT. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1851. 76-6w

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.
N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.
KING & McMILLAN.

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.
J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
June 7, 1851. 75-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Blocker & Bullard was this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Blocker alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the same.
J. C. BLOCKER.
G. W. BULLARD.
Harrisonburg, June 2, 1851. 74-tf

P. S.—G. W. Bullard also withdraws from the firm of B. Culbreth & Co.

J. C. Blocker and B. Culbreth will continue the firm under the name and style of B. Culbreth & Co., at Cedar Creek.

JUST FINISHED,

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two second hand. For sale by
A. A. McKETHAN.
June 2, 1851. 74-tf

WANTED,

50 GOOD HANDS, at 75 cts. per day, on the Southern Plank Road. Steady employment and cash payment weekly, if required. Apply to
D. M. BUIE,
At the Steam Mill, or to
A. A. McKETHAN,
June 23, 1851. [77-tf] Fayetteville.

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Sheilers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's. Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1851. 12tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Works of Alexander Hamilton, 4 vols.; The Female Jesuit, or the Spy in the Family; The Nightingale, or Jenny Lind Songster; The Complete Angler, by Walton & Cotton; The Course of Creation, by Jno. Anderson, D D.; Tales from Shakspeare; The Crystal Fount, a choice collection of Temperance Songs; Pictorial Shakspeare; A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Tom Racquet and his three Maiden Aunts; Marshall's Book of Oratory, &c. &c. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
June 7, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
M. V. JONES, Executor.
March 10, 1851. 66tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.
J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

Books and Stationery.

MARK H. NEWMAN & CO.,
Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,
199 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

WOULD call the attention of Country dealers to their Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Which is one of the most EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE assortments in New York, and is offered to buyers at the very LOWEST PRICES.

They are the Publishers of the following valuable and popular School Books, which have a much *LARGER CIRCULATION* than any other work of a similar character:

Sanders' Primary Primer.
Sanders' Pictorial Primer.
Sanders' Spelling Book.
Sanders' School Reader, First Book.
Sanders' School Reader, Second Book.
Sanders' School Reader, Third Book.
Sanders' School Reader, Fourth Book.
Sanders' School Reader, Fifth Book.

—Upwards of—

Nine Millions of Sanders Readers

have been published, and their circulation and sale is steadily increasing.

PORTER'S RHETORICAL READER.

Thomson's Mental Arithmetic.
Thomson's Practical Arithmetic.
Thomson's Higher Arithmetic.

THOMSON'S ARITHMETICS

have been adopted by Bennington and Rutland counties, Vt.; by the Public Scools of the city of N. Y., Brooklyn, New Haven and Hartford, Conn., Springfield, Mass., Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, &c., &c., by the State Normal School, Conn., Westfield Normal School, Mass., and by other Academies and High Schools too numerous to mention.

Willson's Juvenile American History.
Willson's History of the United States.
Willson's American History, for Schools.

Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
Gray's Elements of Chemistry.
Hitchcock's Elements of Geology.
Smith's Natural Philosophy.
Spencer's English Grammar.

Besides our own Publications, we keep constantly on hand, and are always ready to supply all the different kinds of

SCHOOL BOOKS

Used in different Sections of the Country:

—SUCH AS—

Primers, Spelling Books, Reading Books, Arithmetics, Grammars, Histories, Geographies, Dictionaries, &c., &c.

Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Pass Books, and
MEMORANDUM BOOKS
Of All Kinds.

FOOLSCAP PAPER,
LETTER PAPER, BILL PAPER, NOTE PAPER, &c.
SLATES AND PENCILS,

Pens and Holders, Envelopes, Ink, &c., &c.

Particular attention will be paid to all orders from Country Merchants and private individuals, sent by mail, or otherwise, for Medical, Miscellaneous, and School Books, and no pains will be spared to complete all such orders to the entire satisfaction of correspondents.
MARK H. NEWMAN & CO.
199 Broadway, New York.
June 30, 1851. 78-4t

Encourage North Carolina.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, in Fayetteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish,

far superior to the Blacking purchased in the Northern cities. He intends devoting his whole time to manufacturing and vending this very superior Polish, and calls upon all who think it to the interest of the Southern people to become independent of Northern manufactures, to give him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by *absolute trial*, to any one who will call upon him, the *vast superiority* of his over all other *polishes* or *blacking* now sold in North Carolina. Call and have your boots and shoes once completely blacked and polished, and be satisfied.

This article is offered at a price not higher than is usually charged for other and inferior qualities, and a trial is all that is asked to secure the patronage of the public generally.

The undersigned expects to visit every portion of the State to introduce his Polish, and asks now in advance that Merchants and others visiting Fayetteville will give him a call.
A. J. WOODWARD.
June 21, 1851. 77-6m

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, N. C.

THIS delightful Summer retreat is now open for the reception of company, the remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offering great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements, are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music always in attendance; a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:—

Families per month, each person,	$20 00
Single persons, " "	25 00
Per week, " "	7 00
Per day, " "	1 25
Children under 12, and Servants, half price.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.
June 5, 1851. 75-tf5A

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 1. 78tf

FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the Books of this Company are now open to receive subscriptions of stock; and will remain open until further notice is given.
By order of the Board of Directors.
June 30, 1851. 78-4w
Carolinian copy 1 month.

COPPER WORK.
TURPENTINE STILLS.

THE Subscribers have located themselves in Fayetteville on Hay street, nearly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of prosecuting their business in all its branches.

Turpentine or other Stills made to order and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in COPPER, BRASS, STEEL, IRON, &c.

Locks made or repaired, Bell-hanging, making or repairing of Pumps, and repairs of all kinds in this branch thankfully received and promptly executed.

Orders are earnestly solicited, with an assurance that if a thorough knowledge of their business and an earnest desire to please will give satisfaction, none shall be dissatisfied.
MAHLER & SCHWARTZ.
June 28, 1851. 78-1m

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

WANTED TO BORROW,

$2000 for a term of five years. Good security given. Interest annually or semi-annually.
Address letter to A. B., and leave at this office.
June 30, 1851. 78-tf

Fayetteville Hotel
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has been in successful operation since 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant. The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find comfortable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the subscriber, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.
ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
May 26. 75-tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gin, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.
SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-tf8pd

Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors on the Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers. They have reduced the Fare from $5 to $4. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to and other Houses as they may select. The hour of departure will be, until further notice, at half past 9 P. M. from Fayetteville, and at 2 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.
MURDOCK McKINNON.
DAVID McNEILL.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78tf
North Carolinian and Raleigh Register copy till forbid.

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 4tf

COW PEAS.

200 BUSHELS COW PEAS. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 3, 1851. 1-3w

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and as cheap prices as can be purchased any where North or South.
CHARLES E. SHOBER.
Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 2½ inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned